

## IN LITTLE HUNGARY

**President Roosevelt Visits East Side Friends According to Promise.**

**HE IS GIVEN ROUSING OVATION**

**Narrow Streets of Foreign Colony Swarm With Humanity Eager to Welcome Him—Secret Service and Police Guard Him Carefully.**

New York, Feb. 15.—After two days of receptions and dinners in New York city, President Roosevelt left last night over the Pennsylvania for Washington. The events of the day included a reception at the University club and last night the event of his visit—the dinner given by the Hungarian Republican club at the restaurant, "Little Hungary," on the East Side, where a president has never been before.

The fact that Mr. Roosevelt was to visit places where he has not been since he was governor of New York and where no other president while in office has been, led to unusual police precautions, but nothing untoward happened.

The president left the Hungarian club dinner after making a brief speech, in which he told of the duties of an American citizen as he saw them, and was driven directly to the Desbrosses street station, accompanied by a squad of mounted police. When he reached the ferry house he alighted from his carriage, shook hands with the members of the mounted squad and then went to the men's cabin in the ferryboat. The boat arrived in Jersey City at 11:50 and some minutes afterward he boarded his special train.

Hundreds of Police on Guard. From the time the president arrived on the East Side until his departure the greatest precautions were taken for his safety. Secret service men guarded him and policemen in uniform and in plain clothes were stationed all about the restaurant and for blocks on each side, so that the crowd of East Side residents who gathered to see the chief executive of the nation were not able to get within two or three blocks of him.

When the president left the banquet room he was heartily cheered by people in the windows and doors of tenements nearby. Mr. Roosevelt waved his hat in response as he entered his carriage.

It was a great night for the East Side. From the moment the president's carriage entered the district he received an ovation. Electric lights winked and blinked characteristically, gay hunting fluttered in the windows and the great East Side showed its enthusiasm in every imaginable way. Across Second avenue at Sixth street a huge electric device blazed forth the single word "De-lighted," a word frequently used in the decorations. Many small shopkeepers apparently had spent a week's profit in elaborate decorations.

**Great Crowd Defies the Cold.**

So stringent were the precautions that not a flashlight photograph was allowed to be taken, and uniformed police, plain clothes men and detectives swarmed inside and out of "Little Hungary." They were stationed on the roofs and fire escapes in the neighborhood and for two blocks on either side of East Houston street a cordon of police officers cut off the crowd. The ordinary police cards permitting entry into fire lines and other places were suspended and none without an invitation to the dinner or a specially issued police card was permitted to pass the tautly drawn line of patrolmen.

The night was almost the coldest of the winter, but it did not depress the spirits of the crowd. Before dusk the East Side streets began to pour forth their quota bound toward "Little Hungary," and these were swelled by sightseers from all over the city, the latter perhaps more anxious to see the East Side on a gala night than to catch a glimpse of the president. The snow of many storms, ice-coated by alternate thaws and freezes, was breast high in the side streets, and over these heaps the crowds scrambled and slipped to secure a vantage point. They stood uncomplainingly on the icy crests and lingered through the long hours of the banquet to again cheer the president on his departure.

**President Keeps Old Promise.**

When the president drove up to "Little Hungary" last night he fulfilled a promise made to members of the Hungarian Republican club several years ago that he would be their guest at a banquet if their prediction came true and he ever went to the White House.

This, the concluding function of the president's visit, was the most picturesque that he has attended. In striking contrast to the wealth and fashion which surrounded him at the Lincoln dinner were the surroundings amid which the president spent his last night.

He met old friends, many of them whom he had known when he was police commissioner, and it was interesting to see how well his memory served him at the reception which preceded the banquet, for whenever Mr. Braun presented an old acquaintance Mr. Roosevelt would exclaim: "No

need of an introduction here," and quickly call the name and grasp the hand of the individual.

Promptly at 8:30 the president left the reception room and, escorted by Mr. Braun, descended to the basement and past the little bar into the cafe. He stood for several minutes at his place at the center of the head table gazing upon the elaborate decorations. The ceiling, the walls and the pillars were completely covered with evergreens and this background was relieved by flags and shields. Reg. carnations were arranged in profusion along the front of the president's table, which extended across one side of the room. The president sat at the right of Mr. Braun, the president of the club, and the other guests at this table were General Francis V. Greene, William Barnes, Jr., Rear Admiral Coghlan, General Frederick D. Grant, Nevada N. Stranahan, Secretary Loeb, W. Travers Jerome, Commissioner McAdoo, Robert B. Armstrong, James Sloan, Jr., and Frank H. Tyree, while nearby were many other men prominent in various walks of life.

**President's Guardians Frightened.** A Hungarian orchestra especially pleased the president with its inspiring music throughout the dinner. An amusing incident of the early part of the dinner was furnished by Mr. Tausig, a prominent member of the Hungarian club. He is a tall man with long black hair and a rather striking countenance. He was sitting down in front of the president and started up to shake hands with him, when there was an immediate rush of secret service men to the rescue. This caused great amusement among members of the club and the president gave him a most cordial greeting.

Among the telegrams read at the dinner was one from the Hungarian club of Kansas City to President Roosevelt, which said: "Hungarian hearts, they beat for you because they always find you true. We hope you find the toky right and good will bless your appetite."

## BALFOUR HOLDS ON.

**British Ministry Avoids Ticklish Questions in Program.**

London, Feb. 15.—The first day's proceedings in parliament left rather a decided impression in the lobbies that the government will manage to hold out till the end of the session. The government's legislative program, which is devoted in the main to social reforms, will be fairly popular, while the avoidance of difficult questions like that of the redistribution of seats and Premier Balfour's firmness in



PREMIER A. J. BALFOUR.

thrusting aside the fiscal problem, will tend in the same direction. On the other hand, the Liberals appear to be as distant as ever from any approach to unanimity on the vexed question of the leadership. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Earl Spencer, Herbert Henry Asquith and Sir Henry Harley Fowler all are spoken of as possible leaders of the next Liberal ministry, to say nothing of Lord Rosebery's even superior claim to that position, should he be inclined to exert his undoubted influence. Everything will depend upon Mr. Balfour's success in holding his followers together and overcoming the apathy born of the knowledge that the whole country is looking for and expecting a general election.

## COMING NEXT OCTOBER.

**Prince Louis Will Bring Message to President from Edward VII.**

London, Feb. 15.—The date of the visit to American waters of the squadron of British warships commanded by Rear Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg has been definitely fixed for October. It will comprise a short stay at Newport, New York and Annapolis. The prince's visit to Washington will, it is understood here, be of an official character.

President Roosevelt will be notified through Sir Henry Durand, the British ambassador, and Prince Louis will convey to the president King Edward's greetings in a special message.

This will not be the first visit of the prince to America. He was here when a boy 33 years ago. He is a great admirer of President Roosevelt and secured a postponement of his visit, which formerly was fixed to take place immediately after his Mediterranean cruise, until a date when he could meet the president in Washington.

## SULLIVAN EXPLAINS

**In Statement in House of Representatives He Tells of Murder Case.**

## MAN KILLED IN SALOON ROW

**Massachusetts Congressman Tells of Killing in Which He Participated Twenty Years Ago at His Father's Saloon—He Escaped Punishment.**

Washington, Feb. 15.—The second chapter of the episode between Mr. Sullivan of Massachusetts and Mr. Hearst of New York occurred in the house when Mr. Sullivan again took the floor on a question of privilege and related the circumstances leading up to the indictment and conviction of his father and himself for manslaughter. Mr. Sullivan admitted the charge, but said that he himself had not been technically guilty and was permitted to leave the court a free man without serving a day's imprisonment or being subjected to a fine. His father had been imprisoned a year and a half, but on the introduction of new evidence which presented a grave doubt of guilt his father had been pardoned.

Mr. Sullivan's statement was listened to with marked attention and at its conclusion he was warmly applauded, many members leaving their seats and shaking his hand. Mr. Hearst was not present during the time he spoke. The balance of the day was devoted to consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

The senate passed the agricultural appropriation bill and began consideration of the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia. The Hansbrough amendment to the agricultural bill, relative to drawbacks on the duty on wheat, was agreed to after an extended debate, in which tariff questions figured to a considerable extent. The usual three hours was given to the trial of the impeachment charges against Judge Charles Swayne. In connection with that case the senate decided to take no testimony on the point of inconvenience in the judge's residence outside of his district; also that Judge Swayne's statement to the house committee should not be used as evidence in the trial.

The omnibus public building bill, carrying authorization for new public buildings and the purchase of sites amounting to \$9,499,000, was reported to the house by Chairman Gillett of the house committee on public buildings and grounds.

The bill makes the following authorizations for new buildings, including sites, and for increases in cost of buildings already authorized: Ohio—Springfield, \$30,000; Youngstown, \$75,000; Hamilton, \$70,000; Lancaster, \$75,000; Marietta, \$100,000; West Virginia—Bluefield, \$100,000; Pennsylvania—Lancaster, \$75,000; Sharon, \$90,000; Greensburg, \$25,000; Chambersburg, \$30,000; Johnstown, \$40,000; Meadville, \$50,000.

## FIRE IN CHICAGO HOTEL.

**150 Guests of the Brevoort House Driven from Their Slumbers.**

Chicago, Feb. 15.—Fire partly destroyed the Brevoort house on Madison street, causing a loss of \$100,000 and forcing 150 guests to make a hurried departure. Three firemen were injured, one severely, before the flames, which burned for nearly an hour, burst through the roof of the building, after it was thought they had been extinguished. None of the guests was hurt.

The fire, which started from crossed electric light wires, was discovered by a bellboy, who was almost overcome by smoke in arousing guests and employees. When the firemen reached the scene the flames had eaten their way through the third floor and had made considerable progress upward through the walls. The smoke hampered the firemen, while the guests were scrambling by every avenue of escape to reach a place of safety and the hotel employees were busy in arousing them by telephones in the rooms.

The fire was mostly confined to the rear of the building, which was gutted from the basement to the roof. The hotel, which is eight stories high, is owned by the Hannah & Cogg company and is one of the oldest in the city. Nearly all of the guests were from western states. Many of them escaped from the place by a rear fire escape.

## Son's Death Kills Father.

Plainfield, Mich., Feb. 15.—George Gary Soble, a wealthy retired banker, died suddenly from congestion of the brain brought on by receiving news of the death of his son, Ed Soble, who was city attorney of Spokane, Wash.

**Planning Revolt Against Castro.** Willemstad, Island of Curaçao, Feb. 15.—A Venezuelan revolutionary agent left here for New York. Sources indicate that a revolution against President Castro may break out in the near future.

## Mt. Vesuvius Covered With Snow.

Rome, Feb. 15.—Extremely cold weather is prevailing all over the peninsula. Mount Vesuvius is covered with snow.

## COAL FAMINE IN IOWA.

**Snow Blockade Seriously Threatens Comfort of Millions.**

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 15.—The demand for fuel has become so urgent in many places in Iowa that the railroads announced that coal trains will be given preference over all other traffic. Owing to the heavy snowfall freight traffic has been virtually annihilated for the past four days on nearly every railroad in the state and the results are manifesting themselves in a coal famine in a score of larger towns and cities and food famines in other places.

At Indianapolis lack of fuel is serious. At Simpson college has closed. At Waterloo and Fort Dodge factories have closed. In Marshalltown the soldiers' home faces a serious situation, as does the boys' industrial school at Eldora and the girls' industrial school at Mitchellville.

## ADMIRAL TOGO SAILS

**Has Gone South to Direct Operations Against Approaching Enemy.**

## JAPANESE WILL SINK COLLIERS

**Those Accompanying Russian Squadron Do So at Risk of Destruction.**

**Kuropatkin's Army East of Harbin Numbers 450,000, Many Being Ill.**

Tokio, Feb. 15.—In discussing a report that the Russian Pacific squadron on its way north, a member of the Japanese naval staff said: "Our commanders will fire and sink any colliers found in company with the Russian warships, regardless of their nationality."

Vice Admiral Togo has departed from Kure, his destination being kept secret. It is presumed, however, that he is proceeding south. Reports from Liaoyang place the total Russian force between the Shakhe river and Harbin at 450,000, of which 280,000 are on the fighting line. The condition of the prisoners and of the bodies of the dead indicates that the Russians are short of shoes and winter clothing. Some of the officers are wearing Chinese shoes. It is believed that exposure to the cold is increasing sickness among Russians.

Later estimates of Russian losses at Heikontai place the number at 25,000. St. Petersburg, Feb. 15.—The last visible vestige of the great St. Petersburg strike disappeared when the employees of the Putiloff iron works returned. In all the works halos are being distributed for the election Sunday of representatives on the mixed commission of masters and workmen. Russia may have to face a new difficulty in the spring. The authorities are manifesting considerable alarm at the possibility of a genuine cholera epidemic with the advent of warm weather.

Although the winter has decreased the number of cases at Tiflis and other infected places in the south and also at Omsk, in the steppe region beyond the Urals, sporadic cases have appeared at various other places and the authorities are taking the most rigorous measures to prevent its spread in the spring to St. Petersburg, Moscow and other centers. The sanitary officials are preparing to clean up the cities and are issuing warnings to the people to boil their water. Typhoid is now epidemic in St. Petersburg.

Lodz, Feb. 15.—Notwithstanding the fact that the strikers have returned to work in all the smaller factories the situation is regarded as less satisfactory than last week. This is due to evidence that the agitation is now conducted on well-defined lines. The large factories remain closed, but it has been discovered that the men who are not at work are receiving pay from a mysterious source at the rate of 5 cents per day for each member of the family, a sum sufficient for one substantial meal. The employers are holding daily conferences, but are unable to reach an agreement. They appear to be altogether discouraged.

## BOY FINDS \$15,000.

**Returns It to Owner in Cleveland and Receives Reward.**

Cleveland, Feb. 15.—George Putnam, 15 years of age, found a purse on Superior street containing \$15,000 in currency and drafts, together with a bank book showing a balance in the Guaranty Trust company of this city. The boy returned the purse and contents to the latter institution and received a reward.

The purse is said to belong to H. J. Bryer, an out-of-town customer of the trust company.

## Ohio Educator Passes Away.

Shelby, O., Feb. 15.—William S. Lynch, superintendent of the public schools of this city, died last night aged 44 years. Since Mr. Lynch was first taken ill, two months ago, he forbade his physician announcing the nature of his illness and his last word to the physician was to keep the secret to himself.

## Michigan Centenarian Dead.

Middleville, Mich., Feb. 15.—Mrs. Lucy Jackson Myrick, a native of Vermont, is dead here age 101 years and 11 months.

## HOPE IS ABANDONED

**Mrs. Edwards in Pitiful Collapse, Expecting Her Death Tomorrow.**

## CREASON SMILES CONFIDENTLY

**Petition Containing 275,000 Names Presented to Governor in Mrs. Edwards's Behalf by Ohio Women—He Refers Them to Pardon Board.**

Reading, Pa., Feb. 15.—Mrs. Kate Edwards, who, with Samuel Greason, the negro, is to be hanged tomorrow for the murder of her husband, unless the board of pardons intervene, is in a state of collapse. The taking of her deposition for presentation to the board of pardons was postponed owing to her condition. She was too weak to leave her cell and made no affidavit. Mrs. Edwards appears to have given up all hope. She eats nothing and spends her time moaning and sobbing, asking to be left to herself.

Greason's deposition was taken during the day. It reviews his case, protests his innocence, and asks for a full pardon. The application is based on Mrs. Edwards's confession exonerating Greason from complicity in the murder. It will be presented by the negro's counsel. The Berks county jail has every appearance of being the central scene of the fateful drama which may be enacted on Thursday forenoon. There are already signs of preparation to carry out the law's decrees, which can only be halted by the action of the board of pardons. Sheriff Sassaman returned with the rope with which to hang Mrs. Kate Edwards and Samuel Greason, and the gallows is ready to be put up if the action of the board is unfavorable to the condemned.

## Want Sentence Commuted.

The attorneys for Mrs. Edwards will ask for life imprisonment for her. Their petition contains a recital of the entire facts as published in the petition to the supreme court. They will ask for life imprisonment for Mrs. Edwards on the grounds that the act was justifiable because she struck the blows in defense of her own life. A full and complete pardon for their client is wanted by Greason's lawyers.

The contrast between the actions of the two prisoners under sentence of death is striking in the extreme. Greason, cool, complacent and his countenance at times wreathed with a smile, suggests to one that he is simply awaiting a complete pardon. Mrs. Edwards is in a constant state of hysterics. She eats nothing and can only be quieted by stimulants. Her attorneys can scarcely obtain any coherent sentences from their client and she has not slept since Sunday, when she was in possession of her child. Attendants are in constant charge and fear the worst. They realize that should the officials be called upon to execute the death sentence they will be compelled to carry the woman to the gallows.

## Monster Petition Presented.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 15.—A monster petition urging Governor Pennypacker to commute to life imprisonment the death sentence of Mrs. Kate Edwards was presented to the governor by three women from Cleveland. The petition contains the signatures of 275,000 men and women of Ohio. The governor told the women that the matter was entirely out of his hands, but promised to refer their paper to the board of pardons.

The committee consisted of F. L. Bon't, Miss Catherine Pantland, Mrs. Anna Pinea and Mrs. Rudolph Keipfer. The petition is two miles long and weighs 50 pounds. The delegation argued that Mrs. Edwards's sentence ought to be commuted because she was not responsible for her crime and that she killed her husband in self defense. Carl Mueller and H. H. Anderson, Cleveland attorneys, have obtained permission from the board of pardons to appear before that body at today's hearing in behalf of Mrs. Edwards. The petition contains the signatures of lawyers, ministers, public men and thousands of women. The movement for the presentation of this paper was started by Mrs. Klepper.

## KING HONORS MEYER.

**American Ambassador to Italy Special Guest at Shooting.**

Rome, Feb. 15.—King Victor Emmanuel took Ambassador Meyer in a motor as his guest with a shooting party to Castel Fusano. This was considered to be a special distinction, for Mr. Meyer was the only ambassador invited. After the shooting the queen arrived for lunch. The two sovereigns expressed regret at Mr. Meyer's transfer to St. Petersburg, but congratulated him on going to the Russian capital, which, owing to the present condition of international politics, is a most important post.

## Two Fugitives Recaptured.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 15.—Sheriff Fenton and Deputy Sheriff Alston, after a pistol fight, captured near Basin, Wyo., "Oklahoma" Combs and "Denver" Lane, who escaped from jail at Billings, Mont.

## President Is "Working in Contest With the Senate."

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 15.—William J. Bryan was in St. Paul and called on Governor Johnson at the capitol. While there he gave out an interview on the recent controversy between the president and the senate with regard to the treaty making power. Mr. Bryan said: "I believe the senate is right in refusing to surrender its right to voice in making treaties and I think the president in error in making the action of the senate a basis of criticism. The very fact that he refuses to recognize the right of an opinion so ever, which is expressed in itself evidence of the danger of delegating to him the power he asks. There is, however, a basis upon which he and the senate might reach an agreement and I hope that a reconciliation may take place upon this or some better basis. The first to which I refer and which I have proposed in an editorial is that the president be authorized to submit to the Hague court for investigation any and every question involving an international dispute, the parties to the dispute reserving the right to take such action as they deem proper if the facts are ascertained. This would be a broader power in one respect than the president asks for, because it would enable him to put on foot an impartial investigation, and this investigation by removing misunderstandings and defining the issue would result in the settlement of many questions which we might hesitate to submit to arbitration in advance of investigation. It would at the same time preserve the senate's right to participate in any treaty or other binding agreement involving the decision of an international question. I believe that some such plan would satisfy the demands of the president without a surrender of the senate's prerogatives."

## WAR ON THE STANDARD.

**Kansas Oil Producers Appeal to People for Assistance.**

Chanute, Kan., Feb. 15.—The advisory committee of the Kansas Oil Producers' association has given out a statement in which the Standard Oil company is denounced and an appeal is made to the people to fight that concern. The producers assert the company has not kept its promise made at the time of its entrance into the Kansas oil fields. The producers assert that the promise was made to them by representatives of the Standard Oil company that before the end of 1904 oil would be selling for \$2 a barrel. Instead they say the Standard has cut the price several times and that oil is now less than \$1 a barrel.

## DRIVEN FROM LOWLANDS.

**Ice Conditions in Kentucky River Highly Dangerous.**

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Feb. 15.—The ice gorge in the Kentucky river has reached the danger stage and families in the lowland have been compelled to move. Ice is piled 20 feet high, with a jam of logs behind it extending 10 miles up the river. Losses to mills exceed \$100,000. It is estimated that 100,000 logs are in the river and more are coming. Standing in the freezing water, men worked all night to save logs and timber and many of them were exhausted. Their clothing had to be cut off and hours of work were required to restore some of them. Nothing like this gorge has ever been seen here.

## CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—Higher prices for wheat at Liverpool and excellent demand in America for cash wheat caused a decided strength in wheat options today. At the close May wheat was up 1c. On a year ago, 118c. Cash prices: Wheat, \$1.18; July, \$1.01; 1905, \$1.01; corn, May, 77c; oats, May, 34c; 1905, 31c.

## PITTSBURGH MARKETS—FEB. 14.

Corn—New York No. 2, 18 1/2c; No. 3, 18 1/4c; No. 4, 18 1/4c; No. 5, 18 1/4c; No. 6, 18 1/4c; No. 7, 18 1/4c; No. 8, 18 1/4c; No. 9, 18 1/4c; No. 10, 18 1/4c; No. 11, 18 1/4c; No. 12, 18 1/4c; No. 13, 18 1/4c; No. 14, 18 1/4c; No. 15, 18 1/4c; No. 16, 18 1/4c; No. 17, 18 1/4c; No. 18, 18 1/4c; No. 19, 18 1/4c; No. 20, 18 1/4c; No. 21, 18 1/4c; No. 22, 18 1/4c; No. 23, 18 1/4c; No. 24, 18 1/4c; No. 25, 18 1/4c; No. 26, 18 1/4c; No. 27, 18 1/4c; No. 28, 18 1/4c; No. 29, 18 1/4c; No. 30, 18 1/4c; No. 31, 18 1/4c; No. 32, 18 1/4c; No. 33, 18 1/4c; No. 34, 18 1/4c; No. 35, 18 1/4c; No. 36, 18 1/4c; No. 37, 18 1/4c; No. 38, 18 1/4c; No. 39, 18 1/4c; No. 40, 18 1/4c; No. 41, 18 1/4c; No. 42, 18 1/4c; No. 43, 18 1/4c; No. 44, 18 1/4c; No. 45, 18 1/4c; No. 46, 18 1/4c; No. 47, 18 1/4c; No. 48, 18 1/4c; No. 49, 18 1/4c; No. 50, 18 1/4c; No. 51, 18 1/4c; No. 52, 18 1/4c; No. 53, 18 1/4c; No. 54, 18 1/4c; No. 55, 18 1/4c; No. 56, 18 1/4c; No. 57, 18 1/4c; No. 58, 18 1/4c; No. 59, 18 1/4c; No. 60, 18 1/4c; No. 61, 18 1/4c; No. 62, 18 1/4c; No. 63, 18 1/4c; No. 64, 18 1/4c; No. 65, 18 1/4c; No. 66, 18 1/4c; No. 67, 18 1/4c; No. 68, 18 1/4c; No. 69, 18 1/4c; No. 70, 18 1/4c; No. 71, 18 1/4c; No. 72, 18 1/4c; No. 73, 18 1/4c; No. 74, 18 1/4c; No. 75, 18 1/4c; No. 76, 18 1/4c; No. 77, 18 1/4c; No. 78, 18 1/4c; No. 79, 18 1/4c; No. 80, 18 1/4c; No. 81, 18 1/4c; No. 82, 18 1/4c; No. 83, 18 1/4c; No. 84, 18 1/4c; No. 85, 18 1/4c; No. 86, 18 1/4c; No. 87, 18 1/4c; No. 88, 18 1/4c; No. 89, 18 1/4c; No. 90, 18 1/4c; No. 91, 18 1/4c; No. 92, 18 1/4c; No. 93, 18 1/4c; No. 94, 18 1/4c; No. 95, 18 1/4c; No. 96, 18 1/4c; No. 97, 18 1/4c; No. 98, 18 1/4c; No. 99, 18 1/4c; No. 100, 18 1/4c; No. 101, 18 1/4c; No. 102, 18 1/4c; No. 103, 18 1/4c; No. 104, 18 1/4c; No. 105, 18 1/4c; No. 106, 18 1/4c; No. 107, 18 1/4c; No. 108, 18 1/4c; No. 109, 18 1/4c; No. 110, 18 1/4c; No. 111, 18 1/4c; No. 112, 18 1/4c; No. 113, 18 1/4c; No. 114, 18 1/4c; No. 115, 18 1/4c; No. 116, 18 1/4c; No. 117, 18 1/4c; No. 118, 18 1/4c; No. 119, 18 1/4c; No. 120, 18 1/4c; No. 121, 18 1/4c; No. 122, 18 1/4c; No. 123, 18 1/4c; No. 124, 18 1/4c; No. 125, 18 1/4c; No. 126, 18 1/4c; No. 127, 18 1/4c; No. 128, 18 1/4c; No. 129, 18 1/4c; No. 130, 18 1/4c; No. 131, 18 1/4c; No. 132, 18 1/4c; No. 133, 18 1/4c; No. 134, 18 1/4c; No. 135, 18 1/4c; No. 136, 18 1/4c; No. 137, 18 1/4c; No. 138, 18 1/4c; No. 139, 18 1/4c; No. 140, 18 1/4c; No. 141, 18 1/4c; No. 142, 18 1/4c; No. 143, 18 1/4c; No. 144, 18 1/4c; No. 145, 18 1/4c; No. 146, 18 1/4c; No. 147, 18 1/4c; No. 148, 18 1/4c; No. 149, 18 1/4c; No. 150, 18 1/4c; No. 151, 18 1/4c; No. 152, 18 1/4c; No. 153, 18 1/4c; No. 154, 18 1/4c; No. 155, 18 1/4c; No. 156, 18 1/4c; No. 157, 18 1/4c; No. 158, 18 1/4c; No. 159, 18 1/4c; No. 160, 18 1/4c; No. 161, 18 1/4c; No. 162, 18 1/4c; No. 163, 18 1/4c; No. 164, 18 1/4c; No. 165, 18 1/4c; No. 166, 18 1/4c; No. 167, 18 1/4c; No. 168, 18 1/4c; No. 169, 18 1/4c; No. 170, 18 1/4c; No. 171, 18 1/4c; No. 172, 18 1/4c; No. 173, 18 1/4c; No. 174, 18 1/4c; No. 175, 18 1/4c; No. 176, 18 1/4c; No. 177, 18 1/4c; No. 178, 18 1/4c; No. 179, 18 1/4c; No. 180, 18 1/4c; No. 181, 18 1/4c; No. 182, 18 1/4c; No. 183, 1



## PRESSURE IS GROWING

**Senators Excited Over Railroad Rate Legislation.**

**BEYERIDGE COMES UP SMILING.**

**As Buoyant as Ever the Day After Defeat—Signs of Big Deals in the Senate—Former Rebukes Spooner, Vermont's Independence.**

Washington, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—A few men in the house were bold enough to oppose the railroad rate legislation as being too drastic and ill advised at this time. The same number in the senate, if determined, could defeat the bill there. It now resolves itself into a question of whether those who do not want the railroad legislation will be able to resist the pressure that is growing stronger daily. Some of the wisest and most conservative senators are positive nothing can be done, but a bill can be passed in a day if there is no determination among a number of senators to defeat it.

**Beveridge, the Buoyant.**  
We can take off our hats to Senator Beveridge of Indiana. The opponents of his statehood bill gave him a very severe defeat. They amended his bill by giving the territories of Arizona and New Mexico the right to vote separately on being joined as one state. Then they eliminated both the territories and later provided for the admission of New Mexico as a state. All of these propositions were opposed by Beveridge, and the bill as passed was far from what he wanted. But he came up smiling and buoyant the next day. No one would have imagined that he had been worsted in one of the proudest contests we have had in the senate for many a long day. That kind of man is not born for any lasting defeat.

**Groups in the Senate.**  
Occasionally a group is seen in the senate that attracts more than ordinary interest. For instance, when Senators Elkins of West Virginia, Clark of Montana and Kearns of Utah are seen in very earnest conversation it is generally guessed that some big deals in western mines or western railroads are on, because they are all largely interested in these properties. Probably no other three men in the senate have such sure and large incomes as these three men.

**New Mexico Names.**  
Senator Spooner, in discussing the statehood bill last week was making particular reference to the population of New Mexico and remarked:  
"I hold in my hand a list of the members of the legislature of New Mexico."  
"Read it," said Senator Culbourn.  
"It is a list of Spanish scholars, and I cannot," said Spooner contemptuously.

This nettled Senator Forsaker, who was a friend of the New Mexico provision, and when he got the floor he read a dozen or more names of members of the New Mexico legislature and gave them all a high character.

"The legislature of New Mexico," said Forsaker, "have been enacting laws for fifty years, and although congress has the right to do so, it has never found it necessary to amend or amend any of these laws. It is unjust to pass such criticism upon these people."

**Hansbrough Speaks Sharply.**

A suggestion that the appropriation bills should be returned to the appropriations committee in the senate, as was the custom some years ago, brought a tart rejoinder from Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota, who has always been rather independent in his views and has never been known as one of the men who always "go long" with powers that run the senate. "There are a number of senators," he said, "who will recall the quiet struggle we had to bring about the distribution of these bills. Many of us used to sit here week after week waiting for the great appropriations committee to report these bills. Somehow the senate rules were always in such a condition that none of us could have an amendment made to a bill. It has been different since."

Another thing the senator might have added was that the power of the senate is no longer lodged in the appropriations committee, as it was in the days gone by.

**New York and Vermont.**

Senator Bailey was discussing differences that existed between New York and Vermont in the old days when New York claimed jurisdiction over the Green Mountain country. "Vermonters used to administer the beech tree seal on the bare backs of the New York officers," said Bailey.

"It was the 'beech seal' with twigs of the wilderness," corrected Senator Proctor. "They left out the word 'tree'."

"I am surprised that Vermont left out anything on that or any other occasion," said Bailey.

"Vermont maintained her independence against the world for fourteen years," remarked Proctor loyally.

"And against New York in particular," retorted Bailey.

**They Would Hear of It.**

Although congress in solemn joint convention counted the electoral votes and declared Theodore Roosevelt elected president and vice president, there was no official method of notifying them of the result. They are simply expected to "take notice" and present themselves on March 4 to be sworn in and inaugurated. Some one mentioned this fact during the progress of the count, and a war replied:

"Well, Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Fairbanks are both here; I guess they will tell their husbands that they have been elected."

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

## THE BEGGAR TRUST.

**A Scheme That For a Time Was a Success in New York.**

Several years ago a one-legged youth named Kempton, who had left a comfortable home to engage deliberately in begging, conceived the idea of organizing a community of interest among panhandlers in the Park row district, in New York. He picked out strategic spots throughout the city and selected a man to beg in each. These men were always particularly well adapted to their posts—a blink (blind man) here, a crust thrower there, a maimed youth somewhere else. In order that the beggars might not be molested by the police a lookout was appointed for each, and in order that the syndicate's interests might be conserved Kempton employed roundsmen to observe how faithfully the beggars attended to business and to collect hourly the earnings of each. In case of arrest each member of the band was assured of legal representation, to be paid for out of the earnings of the pool.

The scheme thrived for many months, and at one time there were thirty men in the combination, which became a close corporation of profit and power. There is no knowing to what extent it might have expanded nor how influential it might have become at last had not the nature of the organization given it undue prominence and caused it to fall directly under the ban of the mendicant squad. One by one the members were captured and sent to the island, and in the end the gang was broken up. —Theodore Waters in Everybody's Magazine.

## AN ASPHALT LAKE.

**The Way the Stuff is Mined and Prepared for Market.**

The largest South American asphalt lake, in Venezuela, consists of a dark brownish deposit of semifluid and semisolid substance surrounded by banks from three to six feet high. In the center of this lake is a continual ejection of hot fluid asphalt, accompanied by large bubbles of gas.

The dark skinned workmen excavate it in pieces weighing in the neighborhood of twenty-five pounds, sections forty feet in area and about four feet deep being worked at one time. As quickly as freed from its surroundings it is placed in large tubs, resting upon small flat topped train cars operated upon a narrow gauge road. The entire surface is constantly moving, this necessitating a continual relaying of the tracks.

The freshly excavated asphalt is conveyed to the shore, where the tubs are lifted by hydraulic power to an aerial tramway, by which it is conveyed to the large wharf situated on the Guayana river, about five miles distant from the lake. Here it is weighed and dumped into vessels which convey it to the foreign lands.

Upon its arrival at a factory it is heated until the water is expelled and the earthy material cast to the bottom of the large vats, and it is poured through a sieve into barrels, where it solidifies. It is then ready for commerce. —New York Tribune.

**Virtue's Quick Reward.**

"Nothing ever better illustrated to me," remarked the doctor, "the old adage, 'Virtue is its own reward,' than an experience I had the other day. Called for the first time to a patient who was desperately ill in addition to being penniless, I gave her \$5 with which to purchase the necessities of life. The next morning I received a note from her not to call again. Later I learned she had called in a homeopathic physician, to whom she paid a fee of \$2, and with the remainder of my charitable contribution she paid a monthly installment on a phonograph." —New York Press.

**The Art of Drawn Work.**

Perfected, or drawn needlework, occupies the same place in Mexico as lace does in Brussels. The city of Matamoros is the center of its production, and large quantities of this beautiful work are exported to the United States. Women and girls are employed in the manufacture, and some of it is very expensive, for a year may be required to make a single piece. The linen or silk is placed in a frame, the threads are drawn out one by one, and with a needle and the finest spool thread the design is worked. Perfected is taught in the public schools. Among the articles made are handkerchiefs, tablecloths, bedspreads and covers for chairs or lounges. The work is hard and difficult, and the earnings are on an average less than a shilling a day.

**The Sphinx's Riddle.**

The riddle which the sphinx propounded to the Thebans and the solution of which she made a condition of her withdrawal from the state was as follows: "What animal has one voice, at first four, then two and at last three feet?" Oedipus discovered the answer to be "man," who in infancy, from using his hands as well as his feet in walking, may be said to have four feet (all fours), in after life employs but two, and in old age to these he adds a staff, which may be reckoned a third. Upon this solution being given the sphinx is said to have thrown herself headlong from the citadel.

**The First Quarrel.**

Greene—My wife and I quarreled last night for the first time in years. Browne—What about? Greene—She thought the reason we had never done so before was due to her generous nature, and I thought it was mine.

**The Dentist's Pan.**

"Mr. Denton, I want a tooth pulled. I'm a great coward when it comes to enduring pain, and yet I'm afraid of both laughing gas and chloroform." "You might be happy with ether."

## ORIGIN OF A PHRASE.

**"Getting Into a Scrape" Comes to Us From the Game of Golf.**

Not too long ago has the true explanation of the phrase, "getting into a scrape," been popularly known. It has long puzzled dictionary makers, one suggesting that it is a corruption of escape, another connecting it with a Swedish word skrap, to draw into difficulties.

Golf, the royal and ancient game at one time peculiar to Scotland, has of late become such a worldwide amusement that the mystery of this phrase has practically disappeared. In Scotland many of the golf courses are laid out on sandy downs bordering on the sea. These are the very places where rabbits abound.

One of the perpetual troubles of a golfer was that his ball constantly found a lodgment in these rabbit "scrapes," from which it was difficult to drive it with accuracy; hence special rules were framed at St. Andrews, the Mecca of golf, fixing what was to be done when one got into a scrape. The phrase thus started from the golfers in the north and spread southward without its practical bearing being known. —London Chronicle.

## PULPIT HOURGLASSES.

**At One Time Used to Time Sermons in English Churches.**

It was after the reformation, when long sermons came much into fashion in England, that pulpit hourglasses were introduced. The pulpits had become a very "drummed-up" place, and in the middle of the seventeenth century Puritan preachers held forth for two hours and more to drowsy hearers.

To remedy this abuse hourglasses were fixed upon the pulpits, and we read of a preacher in 1623 who was "attended by a man who brought after him his book and hour glass." Some churches were also provided with half hour glasses, and we may imagine with what anxiety the parson's choice was looked for by clerk and congregation if his sermons were dull and dry.

In the sixteenth century ironwork stands were fitted for the reception of the hourglass, some of which were very elaborate in design and of costly materials. They lingered in country churches for many years, but ceased to be in general use after the Restoration. —Pearson's Weekly.

**How to Shoot a Rattlesnake.**

The writer once saw an Indian kill a rattlesnake in a very peculiar manner. The rattlesnake was about ten feet from the Indian, who was resting the rifle on his knee, apparently taking aim.

Whenever he moved the weapon a few inches the snake would move around and get exactly in line with it. Then, to show how the thing was done, the Indian moved about the snake in a circle, and the reptile moved as if its tail were a pivot, always keeping its head and body in line with the gun. The Indian then agreed to bandage his eyes and shoot the snake in the mouth.

The writer bandaged the Indian's eyes, and, holding the gun by his side at arm's length, the latter pulled the trigger, and the ball entered the snake's mouth and passed the whole length of its body.

"How did you take aim?" was the query.

"The snake he take aim," was the reply.

We have talked with an old hunter on this proposition, and he claims that a rattlesnake will always range directly in line with a gun or stick pointed at it. —Exchange.

**Redeem Your Past Failures.**

You may say that you have failed too often, that there is no use in trying, that it is impossible for you to succeed and that you have fallen too often even to attempt to get on your feet again. Nonsense! There is no failure for a man whose spirit is unconquered. No matter how late the hour or how many and repeated his failures success is still possible. The evolution of Scrooge, the miser, in the closing years of his life, from a hard, narrow, heartless money grubber, whose soul was imprisoned in his shining heap of hoarded gold, to a generous, genial lover of his kind, is no mere myth of Dickens' brain. Time and again, in the history of our daily lives, chronicled in our newspapers, recorded in biographies or exhibited before our eyes, we see men and women redeeming past failures, rising up out of the stupor of discouragement and boldly turning face forward once more. —O. S. Marden in Success.

**A Restricted Essay.**

The puzzle department of London Truth called for a competition in accounts of a round of golf containing no letter "a" or "n." Here is a good specimen from the many replies received:

"I know nothing of golf. Some people do, or pretend to. However, I visit the links, for I like to look on. Slow work, yet good for the liver. They hit some kind of sphere into holes on the green, then seek for it. Some find it in them, some do not. Men who win grin. Men who lose bless everybody, sotto voce, being too polite to do so before people. Women who lose despise the winners. Their verdict is, 'Oh dressed objects,' 'wizened things,' 'no chieken.' Men do differently, for when finished they drink together in good fellowship, then mizzle—to dine, not repine."

**No Encouragement For Him.**

"So she refused you? Well, didn't she give you any encouragement at all?"

"No, not a bit. She told me that before she'd consider the matter again I'd have to get a job and prove that I had it in me to support a family."

(Chicago Record Herald.)

## THE INFERNAL REGIONS.

**How They Are Depicted in Buddhism and Islamism.**

The infernal regions of Buddhism are horrible. They comprise a great hell and 136 lesser hells. In these hells, according to the sculptures of the Buddhist temples, men are ground to powder and their dust turned into ants and fleas and spiders. They are pestled in a mortar. The hungry eat red-hot iron balls. The thirsty drink molten iron.

Islamism says of the infernal regions: "They who believe not shall have garments of fire fitted for them. Boiling water shall be poured on their heads and on their skins, and they shall be beaten with maces of iron."

In the Scandinavian mythology, the mythology of Odin and Thor, we are told that "in Nastrand there is a vast and direful structure, with doors that face the north. It is formed entirely of the backs of serpents, wadded together like wickerwork. But the serpents' heads are turned toward the infernal regions of the hall, and they continually send forth floods of venom, in which wade all those who commit murder or forswear themselves."

In the past Christian clergymen loved to describe hell. The present tendency, however, is to avoid discussion of this place—to dwell upon the gentler and more lovely side of Christianity. —Exchange.

**Flattery and Flatterers.**

"We sometimes fancy we hate flattery, when in truth it is the manner of it we dislike," said La Rochefoucauld. Stripped of its cynicism, the saying comes to this—that while praise is eternally pleasant there are fashions in flattery, and those fashions change very completely. Flattery is innocent or despicable, not according to whether or not it oversteps the limits of the accurate, but whether or not it proceeds from an interested or a disinterested motive.

There are moments when a true statement of horrid fact made for the selfish purpose of the speaker may be gross flattery, while an exaggerated speech may be justified by its good intention. The real question is not what was said, but why it was said. That is the only test by which we can divide the contemptible from the harmless kind. Surely there is less of the worse sort than there was, or do we but flatter ourselves? —London Spectator.

**Our Congress.**

When comparisons are made between America and continental Europe we can find much of which to be proud. Our growth, our wealth, our industries, our resources, our energy, all make flattering comparison with average European conditions. But I believe in making such comparisons there is no one thing of which we have the right to be more proud than of the congress of the United States. Better than any continental parliament, it represents the people. The one legislative body of the world that is in any way comparable to ours is the parliament of Great Britain. In character, intellect, methods, dignity and in the truthfulness with which each represents the people the British parliament and the United States congress stand in a class quite apart and above any of the parliaments of continental Europe. —Frank A. Vanderlip in Scribner's.

**Saved the Carriage.**

In his "Reminiscences of an Irish Land Agent" the author, Sam Hussey, tells of one of the earliest private carriages used in Kerry: "The vehicle in question had just been purchased by a certain Miss Mullins, who regarded it on its arrival with almost sacred awe. A dance in the neighborhood seemed an appropriate opportunity for impressing the county with her newly acquired grandeur; but, the night proving wet, she insisted on reverting to a former mode of progression and rode pillion behind her coachman. The result was that she caught a violent chill, which turned to pneumonia. When her relatives were assembled round her deathbed the old lady exclaimed between her last gasps for breath, 'Thank goodness I never took out the carriage that wet night!'"

**A Royal Accomplish.**

One day when Francis I. was in his chapel attending mass with several of his noblemen a well dressed pickpocket went and stood behind the cardinal of Lorraine and abstracted his purse, but unable to do this without the king perceiving it he put up his finger to intimidate the latter should keep silence. The king took it for a practical joke and said never a word. But after the service he asked the cardinal what he had done with his purse. The prelate, not being able to find it, was very much annoyed and took the king to task, who greatly enjoyed the fun, and at length ordered the purse to be restored to the cardinal. The thief did not, however, come forward, and the king discovered too late that he had been tricked.

**Sarah Counts Money.**

When Fanny Koule spent her summers in Massachusetts she engaged a neighbor to drive her regularly about the country. On their first excursion she began to discuss the crops and the history of the people, when Mrs. Koule said in her dramatic fashion, "Sir, I have engaged you to drive, not talk." The farmer kept his peace and when the vacation was over sent in his bill. "What is this item, sir?" she asked. "I do not understand it." With equal gravity he rejoined: "Sass, \$5. I don't often take it, but when I do I charge!" The bill was paid, and it made a firm friend of Mrs. Koule ever after. —Christian Register.

**To act with common sense according to the moment is the best wisdom I know.** —Walpole.

## ATTACK ON FOOTBALL.

**Dr. Eliot Says It Injures Rational Academic Life.**

**OBJECTIONS TO GAME POINTED OUT**

**Harvard's President Says Immoral Desire to Win and Mass Plays Are Among the Sources of Grave Evils—Calls the Game a Fight Rules Frequently Violated.**

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard university, who in his annual report attacks football, says in part: "The game of football has become seriously injurious to the rational academic life in American schools and colleges, and it is time that the public, especially the educated public, should understand and take earnest consideration of the objections to this game."

"Some of the lesser objections to the game are its extreme publicity, the large proportion of injuries among the players, the absorption of the undergraduate mind in the subject for two months and the disproportionate exaltation of the football hero in the college world. The crude and vociferous criticism, blame and praise, which falls to the lot of the football player can be of no possible advantage to any young man at the opening of his active life. On the contrary, it keeps before him an unworthy and unwholesome standard of public approval or disapproval."

"Some danger attends most of the manly sports, and taking their risks makes part of the interest in them, but the risks of football are exaggerated and unreasonable. In a well managed college, where men physically unfit for football are prevented from playing the game, the risk of death on the football field within four years is not so great as the risk in riding horseback, driving an automobile or boating and yachting. In these sports are followed for years. Nevertheless many serious injuries occur which are apparently recovered from in good measure, but which are likely to prove a handicap to the victim in later life."

"The football hero is useful in a society of young men if he illustrates generous strength and a clean life, but his merits of body and mind are not of the most promising sort for future service out in the world. The alert, nimble, wiry, tough body is for professional or business purposes in future life a better one than his, and the mental qualities of the big, brawny athlete are almost certain to be inferior to those of slighter, quicker witted men whose moral ideals are at least as high as his."

"The state of mutual distrust and hostility between colleges which all too frequently football creates is another of these lesser evils. The distrust is publicly manifested in humiliating ways, as when a member of an opposing team or an official of the game puts his ear close to the mouth of the trainer who has run out from the side lines to wash the face of a prostrate player. The precaution taken against trickery, like armor and padding against hurts, shows what the game has come to be."

"None of these things, however, enter into the main objection to the game, for the main objection lies against the moral quality. As developed in this country under fierce intercollegiate competition it has become a game in which the actions of individual players can often be entirely concealed not only from the mass of spectators on the benches, but from the nearer observers on the side lines or even the umpire, who gets as near as possible to the combatants."

"The game is played under established and recognized rules but the uniform enforcement of these rules is impossible, and violations of the rules are in many respects highly profitable toward victory. Thus coaching from the side lines, offside play, holding and disabling opponents by knocking and kicking and by heavy blows on the head, particularly about the eyes, nose and jaw, are unquestionably profitable toward victory, and no means have been found of preventing these violations of rules by players and coaches."

"The common justification offered for these hateful conditions is that football is a fight and that its strategy and ethics are those of war. One may therefore resort to football to every ruse, stratagem and deceit which would be justifiable in actual fighting. New tricks are always desirable as surprises. The weaker man is the legitimate prey of the stronger. One should always try to discover the weakest man in the opponents' line, as, for example, the man most recently injured, and attack him again and again."

"These rules of action are all justifiable and even necessary in the consummate savagery called war, in which the immediate object is to kill and disable as many of the enemy as possible. To surprise, ambush and deceive the enemy and invariably to overwhelm a smaller force by a greater one are expected methods of war. But there is no justification for such methods in a manly game of sport between friends. They are essentially ungenerous, and in sport is wholesome in which ungenerous and mean acts which easily escape detection contribute to victory, whether such acts be occasional and incidental or habitual."

"The essential thing for the university youth to learn is the difference between practicing generously a liberal art and driving a trade or winning a fight no matter how. Civilization has long been in possession of higher ethics than those of war, and experience has abundantly proved that the highest efficiency for service and the finest sort of courage in individual men may be accompanied by and indeed spring from unvarying generosity, gentleness and good will."

## THE DOG'S COLD NOSE.

**Its Origin, According to the Legend of Noah's Ark.**

"The true story of the dog's cold nose has been handed down to us sailors from the log book of the ark," says a sailor in the New York Times. "Mrs. Noah went down one morning to the potato bin in the lower hold for the vegetables required for the noonday meal. Her favorite collie dog, Nip, followed her, as was his daily custom. While Mrs. Noah was sorting out the tubers the ark collided with a small snag, which punctured a small hole in her side close to where the lady stood. Seeing that immediate action was necessary, she took off her woolen petticoat and apron and stuffed them into the hole, but the pressure of the water forced the things out, and so she put them back again and sat on them, calling loudly for assistance. But no one seemed to hear her, as the animals were making such a noise. In her position she leaned back so that the backs of her arms were pressed up against the cold sides of the vessel; hence the backs of women's arms are always cold. The water was coming in fast, and she began to fear for the safety of the ark, so she jumped up and, grabbing Nip, put his nose into the hole and bade him stay there until she went to the fore hatch and shouted for help. A carpenter's mate heard her and came down into the hold with a soft pine plug, released poor Nip and stopped the leak. The water outside was very cold, and Nip got a cold nose, and hence all healthy dogs have a cold nose."

**The Sarcasm Cabman.**

The whip flicking hero of this story had driven an irascible old fellow a good three mile journey. When the fare climbed stiffly out and slowly produced a big pocketbook cabby drew a deep breath and prepared to be sarcastic. A watchful constable standing near prevented all thought of his relieving his feelings by the use of picturesque terms.

Cabby watched his fare make a lengthy mental calculation of the distance he had been driven, select the exact legal fare, count it twice over and then proffer it to him, with an expression on his face plainly indicative of "Now, then, you dare dispute it and I'll take your number."

But cabby didn't dispute it. Instead he promptly accepted it; but, slipping his hand into another pocket, he produced a farthing, which he handed to the fare.

"What's this for?" demanded the old fellow.

"One farthing, current coin of the realm, sir," said cabby, gathering up his reins. "I drive yer jest the exact distance represented by art of that there shkel under, the three mile you reckoned. I ain't got no art farthing about me, but it don't matter. You can keep the change. I ain't mean. Goodby, sir, and God bless you. Geccup, 'orse!" —London Standard.

**A Dreaded Quilt.**

Queen Victoria was an expert and indefatigable knitter. During the Egyptian campaign she and the ladies of the household employed themselves in knitting quilts, which at the end of the war were sent to Netley hospital for the use of the wounded. One of these, made entirely by her majesty and bearing an elaborate V. R. in the center, was the coverlet par excellence of the institution and in universal demand for a time. In assessing the claims of the candidates for the honor of sleeping upon it the medical staff naturally gave the precedence to the most severely wounded, and as the most severely wounded was the one most likely to die very soon, alas, an evil omen attached itself to the distinction, the climax of which was reached one night when a poor soldier, feeling something touching his bedclothes, woke up with perspiration pouring down his face and cried out, "Oh, sir, do anything you like with me, but for God's sake don't give me the quilt!"

**The Mechanism of the Salmon.**

A salmon is marvelously adapted to the conditions amid which it lives. It can cleave through tons of water falling perpendicularly, yet its fins and its tail, which seem to hold the propelling power, are not less fragile than the wings of a bat. It can be killed without injury to its contour, and a plaster cast of it can be made, yet no mechanism can devise an instrument which will lie in the water and move as it does, and no theory of dynamics has explained either its postures in the water or its motion. Simple in its organization as it seems, its movements are as inimitable by any human contrivance as the flight of a bird has proved to be.

**When Lee Resigned.**

In "Recollections and Letters of General Lee," by his son, Captain R. E. Lee, a new light is thrown on the great commander at the time of his resignation from the United States army. In a letter to his sister he says:

"With all my devotion to the Union and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have therefore resigned my commission in the army, and save in defense of my native state, with the sincere hope that my poor services may never be needed, I hope I may never be called on to draw my sword. I know you will blame me, but you must think as kindly of me as you can and believe that I have endeavored to do what I thought right."

That he really did not expect to fight is shown by the following extract from a letter to his wife: "I do not know what my position will be. I should like to retire to private life if I could be with you and the children, but if I can be of any service to the state or her cause I must continue."



## TAFT DISTURBS THEM

Sugar and Tobacco Men Worried Over Philipppines.

## THE "PLAIN DUTY" IDEA STRONG

Believed Tariff Will Eventually Be Removed From Two Great Products Exported by Manila—Economy For the Other Fellows.

Washington, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—By constantly urging the abolition of the duty on Philippine sugar and tobacco Secretary Taft is greatly disturbing the sugar and tobacco growers of this country. Of course they need not be alarmed this session of congress, for there is not the slightest possibility of the bill passing, but as soon as the next session meets the agitation will be renewed, and ultimately there will be free trade between the Pacific possessions and the United States. The beet sugar men as well as the cane sugar men of the south will fight every step in the proceeding; but, as in the matter of Cuban reciprocity, they will be compelled to yield. The "plain duty" idea which was first voiced by McKinley seems to have taken hold of the American people, who believe that if we are to have colonies we must treat them as we do other sections of the country.

## Economy For the Other Fellows.

While there is so much talk about economy, it is easy to observe that the average member wants the "other fellow" to do the economizing. The members of the committee on appropriations stand by their bills, and so do other committees. There is no partisanship in this, as men of both parties defend their committees. It is the other man's bills and amounts that are running up the deficit. Both Republicans and Democrats agree that there should be rigid economy, but each man wants the cuts made on something in which he is not personally interested, especially if it is a bill he has helped to frame.

## One Senator to Listen.

The lack of interest which senators have in the proposed interstate commerce legislation was shown at a recent hearing when Senator Dooliver, solemn and sedate and alone, sat at the head of the table while a man stood at the other and talked about the injustice of rate discriminations and rebates. It was a striking spectacle. The Iowa senator apologized to the man who was making the statement, saying that senators really preferred to read statements rather than listen to them. Any one who could have witnessed this hearing would have become convinced that there would be nothing done in the way of rate legislation at this session of congress.

## Dillingham Retorts.

Chairman Beveridge of the committee on territories always felt at liberty when the statehood bill was before the senate to interrupt any senator at any time. When Senator Dillingham was speaking there were frequent interruptions, and at the conclusion of one which Beveridge made quite long the Vermont senator remarked, "The senator from Indiana has completed my argument and, indeed, so much better than I could have done that I will say no more on that point."

## Fitzgerald After Information.

Representative Fitzgerald wanted to know who had recommended a certain amendment offered to an appropriation bill, but the managers carefully explained everything save the question the New Yorker asked. After the queries had been made several times a friend stepped up to Fitzgerald and said, "You don't seem to have any better success with those Republicans than does your colleague Baker."

"Not much more," answered Fitzgerald. "And Baker has just been over to tell me that I don't handle the Republicans right. He says I should go after them in a more vigorous and determined manner. Still, I, in my mild way, seem to get as much satisfaction as Baker does with violent language."

And Fitzgerald never did find out what he wanted to know.

## Favored by the President.

The Alaska men have been here all winter, and while they will go home with very little in the way of legislation for the benefit of their territory, they have paved the way for another congress. President Roosevelt is favorable to a number of changes which have been advocated and has already suggested to congress that the needs of the big territory should be looked after.

## Littlefield Explained to Gaines.

On every possible occasion—in fact, whenever an appropriation bill is brought up—Representative Littlefield calls attention to the growing deficit in the treasury. He was performing in this role recently when Representative Gaines asked:

"How does the gentleman from Maine account for this deficit?"

"The gentleman from Maine," replied Littlefield quickly, "accounts for the deficit this way: The government has expended more than it has received."

There was a laugh at Gaines, but he continued the colloquy. Littlefield explained that the increases were in army, navy and postoffice appropriation bills.

"Did the gentleman from Maine vote to reduce the army a few days since?" asked Gaines.

"I don't know whether or not I was in the house when the vote was taken," was the reply.

"Well, that is a pretty safe answer," retorted Gaines, and the house laughed at Littlefield.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

## A VERSATILE WOMAN.

Some of the Things For Which Phoebe Bown Was Famed.

Phoebe Bown died something over half a century ago, aged eighty. This extraordinary woman, who lived with her mother in a cottage nearly opposite the High Tor, at Matlock Bath, England, could walk nearly forty miles a day when young, could lift a hundred-weight in each hand and carry fourteen stone. She undertook any kind of manual labor, as holding the plow, driving the team, thrashing wheat with the flail and thatching the stacks. Her chief avocation was breaking horses at a guinea a week. She always rode without saddles and was considered the best judge of horses and cows in the peak.

But Phoebe had also a liking for sport and for art. She was a good shot and carried her gun on her shoulder. She was fond of Milton, Pope and Shakespeare and performed on several instruments, including the flute, violin and harpsichord, and played the bass viol in Matlock church. She was a carpenter, mason and smith and mainly by her own hand labor built another room to the cottage for the reception of a harpsichord which a lady presented to her. At her own request a local clergyman wrote her epitaph, and here it is:

Here lies romantic Phoebe,  
Half Gynnymede, half Hebe;  
A maid of marvellous condition,  
A jockey, cowherd and musician.

## Muscles That Shut Out Cold.

"The muscles of the skin need training to educate them to contract vigorously on the slightest cold," says a medical writer, "to shut the blood out of the skin so quickly that the precious body heat will not be lost. You notice that when the skin is cold there is a 'goose skin' appearance. This is due to the contraction of the little muscles of the skin. The contraction of the muscles compresses the external blood vessels and drives away the blood from the surface, hardening and thickening the skin, which thereby becomes a better nonconductor. Thus the body temperature is maintained."

"It is because of the constant exposure to cold that the Indian's body is 'all face.' The skin of his whole body, not only that of the face, has learned to take care of itself."

## A Tarpon Scarecrow.

Times and places there are where the tarpon have been so numerous and so free in their antics as to be a pest to the small fishermen, who in a certain bay once harpooned a lordly fish, lashed him to a keg and pointed him to the open sea.

Drawing the floating barrel, he went, splashing terror to his kindred, an aquatic scarecrow. And as the militant hoghead, ferried by a leaping twelve stone fish, went marching down the bay all tarpon, great and small, took warning that they must keep their performances within the bounds of decency.—Country Life in America.

## Using a Coat Hanger.

Many years of hard work on the farm had made the old man round shouldered, and his coat fitted badly. His son in the city sent him a coat stretcher on which to hang the coat at night. On his next visit to the farm the young man asked how the coat stretcher worked. His father looked a little embarrassed and then confessed, "I can't stand it on," said he. "It was real good of you to send it. Your mother fastened it to my coat with tape, but I wasn't comfortable in it, and I had to take it off."

## Humors of the Law.

Law and equity are two things which God has joined together and man has put asunder.

When a prisoner in Justice Maule's court was asked whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, he replied, "I wish God may strike me dead if I stole the ducks." Maule waited for about a minute and then said: "Prisoner, as Providence has not interfered I must. Three months' hard labor."

A mayor on taking his seat on the bench for the first time informed the bar that during his year of office he would spare no effort to be neither partial nor impartial.—Address of Sir Albert Rollit in London.

## Are Brothers Polite?

Are brothers polite to their sisters? This is not a suggestion for a "silly season" correspondence, but a question of serious import. On the answer to it depended a sister's reputation when she was seen home to her boarding house after the theater by a young man. "Brother?" cried the indignant lady who had sat up to open the door to the late comer. "That was no brother! Why, I saw him raise his hat to you when he walked away!"—London Chronicle.

## The Cost of Impatience.

In the impatient mood we are apt to spend far more than is required in the doing of our work, and this excess is lost. We cannot estimate the value of the power thus misplaced. When the impatient mood becomes the habit of a lifetime, you can understand that failure and perhaps loss of health and energy are inevitable. Emily S. Bouton in Magazine of Mysteries.

## One of Man's Blessings.

When a man talks too much his wife pulls at his coat for him to sit down, and it is not until she is dead and he makes a fool of himself that the world recognizes how much of his past good record was due to this coat tail censor.—Attchison Globe.

## Reasonable.

Smith—I am the most reasonable man on earth. Jones—Then why do you always insist on having your own way? Smith—Because it's the most reasonable one.

## COINS TO SHIELD CZAR

Russian Ruler's Faith In a Few Ancient Pieces.

## HE IS NEVER WITHOUT THEM.

Superstitiously Believes That Some Eastern Coins Perfectly Protect Him From Assassins—Sure They Saved Him From Shots on the Neva. Were Once Possessed by a Rabbi.

A few old eastern coins are infinitely more valuable to the czar than all the gold in the Siberian mines, which are his, says a special cable dispatch from St. Petersburg to the New York World. For Nicholas firmly believes that these coins are blessed amulets, which protect him from all harm and most particularly from death at an assassin's hands.

Never is the czar without the coins. He has more confidence in them than in his soldiers' bayonets to safeguard him when he goes among his people. The silver pieces jingled in his pocket during the ceremony of blessing the waters of the Neva a few days ago, when was fired the charge of grapeshot which might have wiped out the whole Romanoff dynasty—czar, czarina, grand dukes and all. In the shower of bullets his majesty displayed the greatest sangfroid.

For was he not perfectly protected by the coins, the possession of which he regards as another manifestation of divine favor?

The head of the Greek church, in whose nature religion and superstition strive for mastery, obtained the coins from Bernhard Tutnauer, a Jew, who lives at Kadautz, a town in the Austrian crownland Bukovina. Three years ago a wonder working rabbi from the orient was Tutnauer's guest. Departing, the rabbi rewarded the hospitality shown him with the coins, saying:

"My son, although these pieces may seem a poor gift, they will protect those far greater than you in time of danger."

Lately for three nights in succession the vision of Alexander III., the czar's father, appeared to Tutnauer and told him the rabbi's coins would shield any one who wears a crown from a violent death. Tutnauer sent the coins to the Russian charge d'affaires at Vienna, with a message which vividly described his triple dream.

Much impressed, the charge forwarded the coins to his majesty, who most gratefully acknowledged their receipt. The few faithful who surrounded him rejoice that the coins have lent him confidence. They do not seek to disabuse him of his belief in their protecting power.

Before the czar put the coins in his pocket they had been tested at the imperial laboratory for any insidious poison that might lurk in them.

So the superstition which inhabits the czar as completely as the lowest of his millions has manifested itself again. Now he is reconciled to the loss of Zenobia Golazy, the beautiful little woman from Pollava, the charming mystic who conjured pictures for him on a screen. The dreamy prophetic interpreted the meaning of the dull, confused, wavering masses of light she summoned to please herself and her imperial patron. Her sciences gave him hope. She showed him the shadowy Japanese fleeing before dazzling Cossacks.

Unluckily for herself, the Golazy was not content to deal alone with the czar's fears and hopes. She promised to tell him what the grand dukes were plotting, what his ministers were planning. She disappeared, no one knows whether.

## PHILIPPINE COAT OF ARMS.

Same as Old Arms of Manila, but Shows U. S. Shield and Eagle.

The Philippine Islands are rapidly acquiring all the distinguishing emblems and perquisites of an independent government, says a Washington special dispatch to the Brooklyn Eagle. They have their separate currency, judiciary and constabulary and are now to be provided with a distinctive great seal and coat of arms and an exclusive series of postage stamps.

The coat of arms for the Philippine government was devised by Gadard Hunt, the state department authority on heraldry, who consulted from time to time with the officers of the insular bureau of the war department in matters relating to the history of the islands. The coat of arms consists of the old coat of arms of the city of Manila, granted by King Philip II. in the sixteenth century. It is superimposed on a classical United States shield and surmounted by an American eagle. Underneath there is an artistic scroll, or which the words "Philippine Islands" appear.

The great seal will be the same as the coat of arms, except that it will be surrounded by a circular lettering, containing the words, "Government of the Philippine Islands, United States of America."

## Looking Ahead.

An eight or nine foot channel from St. Louis to the gulf could be maintained at small expense, according to the government engineers. That will do for a start, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, but some day big ships will traverse the Mississippi and Illinois between the gulf and the lakes, with St. Louis as the great midport.

## Feature of Don Quixote Centenary.

By way of celebrating the centenary of Don Quixote next May the Marquesa de Squillacce will arrange a great festival in Madrid, at which all of the guests as well as the servants will appear in the costumes of the time when that knight is supposed to have lived.

## CORPSE RINGS.

What They Are and Why They Are Worn by Sailors.

"Corpse rings, eh?" said the visitor. "It's a curious, a gruesome, name. What are corpse rings?"

"Corpse rings," the collector answered, "are rings found on the bodies of drowned sailors—identification rings. 'Look at this thick gold one. Running around it on the outside, you see, there is carved in big, plain letters 'William Ratline, born in Camden, Me., 1865. Home, Malabar.' Ratline was lost off the Needles in the big storm of 1897. Malabar was communicated with, but it appeared that he had no relatives there."

"Nearly every sailor when the blues overtake him imagines he will die of drowning. He hates to think of his body washing up on a strange shore, of his nameless grave and of the anxiety of his friends when he doesn't return and no news comes of him, and therefore he buys himself an identification or corpse ring."

"Some of these rings are costly, beautiful, strange. Here is an antique Egyptian one, a ring of green bronze from a rifled tomb. Here is a wooden one, carved with little demons, for the thumb. It came, I think, from Senegambia. This ring of ivory is Japanese. It is of beautiful workmanship. The monkeys, holding each other's tails, that go around it in a circle, are quite perfect."—Baltimore Herald.

## Their Excessive Grief.

Lord Brampton related that once while he was plain John Hawkins he defended a man for wife murder. The prisoner's two children, dressed in black and sobbing violently, were in court, and their grief and the lawyer's eloquent speech combined to acquit the defendant. That evening at dinner he met an old inhabitant of the neighborhood, who complimented him upon his speech. "However," he added, "I think that if you had seen what I did when driving past the prisoner's cottage last week you would not have painted the home in such glowing colors. The little children who sobbed so violently in court this morning and to whom you made such pathetic reference were playing on an ash heap near their cottage, and they had a poor cat with a string round its neck swinging backward and forward, and as they did so they sang:

"This is the way poor daddy will go,  
This is the way poor daddy will go!"

"Such," Mr. Hawkins, was their excessive grief."

## Bengalese Superstitions.

Among the Bengalese it is said that shouting the name of the king of birds (garuda) drives away snakes. Shouting "Ram! Ram!" drives away ghosts. Cholera that attacks on Monday or Saturday always proves fatal. Cholera that attacks on Thursday never ends fatally. The flowering of the bamboo means famine. In fanning if the fan strike the body it should be instantly knocked three times against the ground. When giving alms the giver and receiver should both be on the same side of the threshold. It is bad to pick one's teeth with the nails. If a snake be killed it should immediately be buried. For all serpents that are so unwise as to permit of having their lives taken are punished by the souls of Brahmins, who on the third day to escape and work misdeeds. The words "snake" and "tiger" should never be used after nightfall. Call them "weepers" and "moaners." Never awaken a sleeping physician. Morning dreams always come true.

## It's Been Deeply Cut.

The Editor (Carette) Carette, who had a number of cuts on his face, was called by the chief of a hospital and his wife was to be buried and such a commiserate him in the following manner: "My brother, I know that this is a great grief that has overtaken you and though you are compelled to mourn the loss of this one who was your companion and partner in life I would console you with the assurance that there is another who sympathizes with you and seeks to embrace you in the arms of unfailing love." To this the bereaved man replied by asking, as he gazed through tears into the minister's face, "What's her name?"

## Wild Licorice.

A bundle of licorice root, slim, rough sticks of tobacco brown wood lay on the counter, and the sailor took one up and began to chew its end.

"I have seen the place where this stuff grows wild," he said. "Do you know where that is?"

"Can't say I do," replied the drug gist.

"It is along the banks," said the sailor, "of the Tigris and the Euphrates. The licorice is a wild plant in those parts. It stands three feet high, and its roots reach the water. For miles and miles the licorice patches spread, and the smell of them fills the air. It is a sweet heavy smell."

"In those parts they cut the licorice plants regularly, and they use the poor crooked, lime-wood sticks for firewood. The good, clean, straight sticks they bundle up—just like this bundle here—and ship to England and America. Some of the sticks go to druggists, to be sold cheap or given away, but most of them, nearly all of them, go to the snuff and tobacco manufacturers. What for? Why, to be used in adulter—I mean in flavoring tobacco and snuff."—Baltimore Herald.

## What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This is an important daily question. Let us answer it to-day. Try

## Jell-O.

America's most popular dessert. Received Highest Award, Gold Medal, World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. Everything in the package; add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry, Chocolate and Cherry. Order a package of each flavor for your grocer to try. 10c. When you make Ice Cream use Jell-O ICE CREAM Powder. All ingredients in the package. At all grocers. 2 pgs. for 25c.

## Wabash system W. &amp; L. E. R. R.

Local time table in effect Jan. 8, 1905.

East Bound	Day	Time	Day	Time	Day	Time
St. Louis	9:05	8:30	12:30	1:15	4:15	3:45
Chicago	11:00	10:30	1:30	2:15	5:15	4:45
Indianapolis	12:30	12:00	2:30	3:15	6:15	5:45
Cincinnati	1:05	12:35	3:05	3:45	6:45	6:15
St. Paul	10:15	12:31	3:19	3:59	6:59	6:29
Monroeville	10:45	12:50	3:45	4:25	7:25	6:55
Norwalk	11:30	1:15	4:15	4:55	7:55	7:25
Coryville	12:30	1:30	5:15	5:55	8:55	8:25
Massillon	12:58	1:37	5:47	6:27	9:27	8:57
Navarre	1:10	3:50	No. 6	6:40	9:40	9:10
Bowenston	1:30	4:10	No. 6	7:00	10:00	9:30
Freemont	2:30	5:10	No. 6	8:00	11:00	10:30
Pittsburg	4:20	7:55	No. 6	9:50	12:00	11:30
St. Paul	7:20	10:50	No. 6	12:50	1:00	12:30
St. Louis	7:30	11:00	No. 6	1:00	1:30	1:00

## West Bound

Day	Time	Day	Time	Day	Time
St. Louis	8:30	12:30	1:15	4:15	3:45
Chicago	10:30	1:30	2:15	5:15	4:45
Indianapolis	12:00	2:30	3:15	6:15	5:45
Cincinnati	12:35	3:05	3:45	6:45	6:15
St. Paul	12:31	3:19	3:59	6:59	6:29
Monroeville	12:50	3:45	4:25	7:25	6:55
Norwalk	1:15	4:15	4:55	7:55	7:25
Coryville	1:30	5:15	5:55	8:55	8:25
Massillon	1:37	5:47	6:27	9:27	8:57
Navarre	3:50	6:40	9:40	10:00	9:30
Bowenston	4:10	7:00	10:00	11:00	10:30
Freemont	5:10	8:00	11:00	12:00	11:30
Pittsburg	7:55	9:50	12:00	1:00	12:30
St. Paul	10:50	12:50	1:00	1:30	1:00
St. Louis	11:00	1:00	1:30	1:00	1:30

## Going North all daily

Day	Time	Day	Time	Day	Time
St. Louis	8:30	12:30	1:15	4:15	3:45
Chicago	10:30	1:30	2:15	5:15	4:45
Indianapolis	12:00	2:30	3:15	6:15	5:45
Cincinnati	12:35	3:05	3:45	6:45	6:15
St. Paul	12:31	3:19	3:59	6:59	6:29
Monroeville	12:50	3:45	4:25	7:25	6:55
Norwalk	1:15	4:15	4:55	7:55	7:25
Coryville	1:30	5:15	5:55	8:55	8:25
Massillon	1:37	5:47	6:27	9:27	8:57
Navarre	3:50	6:40	9:40	10:00	9:30
Bowenston	4:10	7:00	10:00	11:00	10:30
Freemont	5:10	8:00	11:00	12:00	11:30
Pittsburg	7:55	9:50	12:00	1:00	12:30
St. Paul	10:50	12:50	1:00	1:30	1:00
St. Louis	11:00	1:00	1:30	1:00	1:30

## Going South all daily

Day	Time	Day	Time	Day	Time
St. Louis	8:30	12:30	1:15	4:15	3:45
Chicago	10:30	1:30	2:15	5:15	4:45
Indianapolis	12:00	2:30	3:15	6:15	5:45
Cincinnati	12:35	3:05	3:45	6:45	6:15
St. Paul	12:31	3:19	3:59	6:59	6:29
Monroeville	12:50	3:45	4:25	7:25	6:55
Norwalk	1:15	4:15	4:55	7:55	7:25
Coryville	1:30	5:15	5:55	8:55	8:25
Massillon	1:37	5:47	6:27	9:27	8:57
Navarre	3:50	6:40	9:40	10:00	9:30
Bowenston	4:10	7:00	10:00	11:00	10:30
Freemont	5:10	8:00	11:00	12:00	11:30
Pittsburg	7:55	9:50	12:00	1:00	12:30
St. Paul	10:50	12:50	1:00	1:30	1:00
St. Louis	11:00	1:00	1:30	1:00	1:30

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MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class  
matter.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1905

No better criterion of the general business situation could be desired than the demand for transportation facilities by large manufacturers. Transportation officers at Pittsburg say that for the past ten days there has been an unusually large demand for cars on the part of iron and steel manufacturers, especially for sending out manufactured product from the mills.

In his address on the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, President Roosevelt cited proofs showing that not for twenty years has there been so marked an absence of lawlessness among negroes as at the present time. This is satisfactory evidence that the President's plans for the solution of the race problem have not been working out so badly after all.

A Massillon man has just returned from a trip north. "Up in Minnesota," he remarked this morning, "they have this kind of weather all winter and think nothing about it. They put sand on their sidewalks, though ashes would answer the same purpose and every citizen ought to be sufficiently humane to sprinkle some over the icy accumulations in front of his residence." Then their would be fewer tumbles.

Dissatisfied with the menu, sixteen boarders at the Commercial hotel, at Floriston, Nev., the other day first wrecked the dining room then threw the manager from a second story window, tore up all the carpets, threw out the furniture, smashed the bar and its contents, broke every window and finally demolished the hotel by rolling big rocks down the mountain side or top of it. And yet people will tell us that the far West is no longer picturesque.

Aline Lyon, a graduate from the literary department of the University of Michigan, after living in complete idleness on his father's farm for the past ten years, is in the county jail at Ann Arbor awaiting the decision of the probate court as to his sanity. Lyon did such good work in the university that he was awarded a scholarship. The man with the sheepskin and the man with the hoe are both likely to come to bad ends unless they put their instruments to service.

## KING CORN AS THE LEADER

Corn is king by a good, safe majority in this country, according to the final report of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture. Not only was the 1904 crop of such vast proportions that it has been exceeded but twice, but the high prices at which it has marketed made a new record for its aggregate value. The record corn crop of the country was produced in 1899, when the official returns credited a total of 2,605,419,000 bushels. In 1902 the government placed the figures at 2,523,648,000 bushels. Last year the agricultural department figures show a yield of 2,467,180,000 bushels, but on account of the increase in prices its market value was \$70,000,000 greater than the crop of 1902, which until that year had held the record for value.

The returns of the department on the 1904 wheat crop show a marketable value greater than for 1901, although the crop is nearly 300,000,000 bushels less than for that record year. In this respect there is far less cause for congratulation than there is over the excellent showing made by the corn crop. The dimensions of the yield of the coarser cereal were so far above the average that in supplying business for transportation companies, warehousemen, and numerous other industries dependent on the grain trade, much of the loss through a poor wheat crop was equalized. In the case of wheat the abnormally high price was not an unqualified blessing. While the gross returns were divided among the farmers and speculators were several million dollars greater than ever before, a much smaller proportion of the population of the country was benefited by these prices than was the case with corn. The shortage made heavy inroads on the profits of some of the roads traversing the American wheat belt, and capital, thus suffering, passed the blow on to labor by laying off train crews and reducing operating expenses, so that dollar wheat this time was at the expense of the American people and not due to any strength

in the foreign markets, which in all previous seasons have been the prime factors in elevating prices.

Despite the constantly increasing demand for corn as a food product, and an increase in the home consumption due to the short crop and high prices of wheat, the decline in corn shipments was far from being so pronounced as that of wheat. American corn shippers thus holding their own in trade much better than wheat and flour exporters.—Portland Oregonian.

## SAMUEL F. KLING ADJUDGED INSANE

Ordered Committed to the  
State Hospital.

## ATTEMPTED SUICIDE SUNDAY

Mr. Kling Took a Dose of Poison, but the Prompt Services of a Physician Saved His Life—Worry Over Money Matters is Said to Have Led to the Attempt at Self-Destruction.

Samuel F. Kling, of 24 Jarvis avenue, a well known resident, aged 65 years, was adjudged insane by Judge Aungst Tuesday afternoon and was taken to the Massillon state hospital Wednesday. Mr. Kling developed the first signs of insanity last Saturday afternoon when he took a dose of poison with suicidal intent. Dr. R. J. Punphrey was called by other members of the family and succeeded in saving Mr. Kling. The probate court was then notified of the occurrence and on Tuesday afternoon Judge Aungst visited Mr. Kling at his home. After an examination Judge Aungst declared that Mr. Kling had shown signs of self destruction and ordered him committed to the state hospital. It is thought that a short treatment will bring about a cure. Mr. Kling has shown no other signs of insanity as far as can be learned and none were more surprised at the deed of last Sunday than members of his family.

It is rumored that Mr. Kling had trouble over money matters one day last week and this may have led to the taking of poison. It appears that Miss Essie Zimmerman, who boarded at the Kling home, missed a certificate of deposit in the sum of \$30 from her trunk, which had been issued by a local bank. She immediately made an investigation and connected Mr. Kling with the disappearance.

Miss Zimmerman is a school teacher and after having trouble over the certificate with Mr. Kling moved her belongings to another residence in the same street last Saturday. It is said that the worry caused to Mr. Kling over the incident led him to take poison. Mr. Kling has been well known in the city for several years and his always had an excellent reputation. The action taken by his friends and Judge Aungst was thought to be best for him under the existing circumstances.

## FOUR ARE DEAD.

Inhaled Fumes from a Natural  
Gas Stove.

Cleveland, Feb. 15.—George Nolan and wife and Charles Heller and wife were asphyxiated here today by the fumes from a natural gas stove.

Later—At first the deaths were believed to be due to gas, but the coroner has discovered suspicious circumstances and will investigate more thoroughly before reaching a verdict.

## AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The President and his party returned from New York this morning.

## Bad Coughs

"I had a bad cough for six weeks and could find no relief until I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. One-fourth of a bottle cured me."  
L. Hawn, Newington, Ont.

Neglected colds always lead to something serious. They run into chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or consumption. Don't wait, but take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral just as soon as your cough begins. A few doses will cure you then.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows.

Ayer's Pills cure any tendency to biliousness or constipation, and thus hasten recovery. Purely vegetable. Gently laxative.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

## FIFTY DOLLARS AND THE COSTS.

Judge Ambler Fines Game  
Warden Dangeleisen.

## "MOST FLAGRANT CONTEMPT."

The Judge Said Game Warden Did Not Want to Attend and Proved an Unwilling Witness When Produced in Court by Sheriff—Fine and Costs Paid.

Canton, Feb. 14.—Game Warden Andrew Dangeleisen, of Massillon, was fined \$50 and costs and ordered to stand committed until fine and costs are paid by Judge Ralph S. Ambler in common pleas court Tuesday morning for contempt of court. After hearing all of the evidence and the contention of counsel in the case, Judge Ambler in passing upon it held that Dangeleisen had been guilty of a most flagrant violation in failing to obey a subpoena on February 1 in the case of Millicent Rowson against Clara Dissinger.

Before passing sentence Judge Ambler ordered Mr. Dangeleisen to stand up. In addressing the deputy game warden Judge Ambler said in part: "I regard your action in refusing to obey the processes of this court, after you were regularly subpoenaed and several times called by the court through the sheriff and clerk, as a most flagrant contempt. That you were a witness before a magistrate is not a sufficient excuse unless that precluded your attendance here and there appears to be no reason why you might not have testified in both cases had you made the proper effort and arrangements."

"Your first duty was to appear here, and had you told Squire Spidle the circumstances, I have no doubt but that, respecting the precedent that justices will so arrange their work as not to interfere with this court, he would have postponed his case or at least excused you long enough to testify. You are an officer of the law and ought to know the commanding force of a subpoena from this court. You did not make any effort to attend. You did not want to attend. You had been paid for obtaining evidence, which you did not for some reason want to give, as was apparent to anyone who heard your hesitating manner in giving the evidence that you did give. To allow you to go unpunished would be to encourage others on slight pretext to disobey the processes of this court to an extent that would make it impracticable to transact business."

The fine and cost in the Dangeleisen case amount in all to \$68.74. After sentence was imposed Mr. Dangeleisen, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Zaiser, started out in an endeavor to raise the money.

The court gave Deputy Game Warden Dangeleisen a full and complete hearing Monday afternoon and a part of Tuesday morning. The witnesses for the prosecution were Sheriff McKinney, Deputy Sheriff Zaiser, Deputy Clerk of Courts Agler, Judge J. W. Albaugh and Court Stenographer Belle Norwood. It was shown by the prosecution that Dangeleisen had been properly served with a subpoena and that on the day of trial of the Rowson case he had been telephoned to come to Canton and testify as the case was being delayed on his account. It was shown that he replied that he could not come, as he had a rabbit case on trial before Justice Spidle. It was also brought out by the prosecution that Dangeleisen made no effort to be excused from the justice court for a time sufficiently long to permit him to come to Canton and testify. Mrs. Norwood was examined as to the testimony given by Dangeleisen when brought to Canton by Sheriff McKinney. Her evidence tended to show that he was a reluctant witness.

For the defendant, Dangeleisen, Justice Spidle and Luther Day testified. Dangeleisen excused his failure to obey the subpoena by reason of the rabbit case. The other witnesses testified as to the proceedings in the rabbit case. Prosecuting Attorney Day and Charles Krichbaum represented the state and Judge J. P. Fawcett the defendant in the trial. The courtroom was crowded with spectators and many attorneys were present, owing to the fact that contempt proceedings are very rare in this county.

Dangeleisen obtained the money Tuesday forenoon and settled for his fine and costs with the clerk of courts, thereby ending the contempt case against him.

Babies' skin will be soft, fair and smooth if you give them Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea this month. It regulates the stomach and bowels. It makes the little ones sleep and grow. 35 cents. Z. T. Baltzly.

Want column ads, pay. Try it.

## PUERTO RICANS RESTLESS.

Want to Establish an Independent Territory.

Washington, Feb. 15.—News from Puerto Rico indicates that the people of the island are getting restless and dissatisfied. The feeling is said to be general, and a bill has recently been introduced in the house of delegates calling for the establishment of Puerto Rico as an independent territory, under a United States protectorate, to be known as the state of Puerto Rico. It is a peculiar mixture of sovereign and of dependent powers. The local press styles its proposer the Patrick Henry of the island, and a considerable support and approval has been given to the measure.

The situation in the island is not yet acute, but American residents express fear lest it reach ere long a point where summary action may become necessary. There is only one form which such action might rightly and properly take. That would be a full and fair minded investigation of the causes of Puerto Rican discontent, and, in the event of valid causes being revealed, a removal of them. The Puerto Ricans did not ask to come under the control of the United States, although, hoping for an improvement of their condition, they did extend a very cordial welcome to American authority when it assumed control of their affairs. Only by the establishment of better conditions than those which prevailed in Spanish days can the United States justify its act of 1898.

The heart of the matter is in the question of comparative conditions today and, say, ten years ago. Some say that there is no comparison, that the situation of 1905 is to that of 1895 as light to darkness. Thousands of Puerto Ricans and some American observers dispute this flatly. The one thing certain is that the people of the island are discontented and are becoming more so.

Armed revolution is as little probable in Puerto Rico as it is in Rhode Island. Widespread poverty as a result of enforced idleness is a fertile soil for political disorders, and the general poverty of the Puerto Ricans is beyond denial. A recently published letter from the island says that thousands are idle and that capital looking for investment is frightened away by the existing situation. Along certain lines American government has unquestionably done much for the island. But it is far from certain that what has been done was that which was most needed.

It is evident that if the United States wishes to avoid repeating in Puerto Rico the experience of England in Ireland an effort must be made to discover the root of the frequently reported discontent and to devise means for its removal.

## FEEDING GAME BIRDS.

Illinois Will Spend Five Thousand Dollars.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 15.—This state is about to try an experiment that is almost literally "throwing money to the birds." At an expense of over \$5,000 the game birds of Illinois are to be fed by the state during the continuance of the severe cold.

Heavy snow and extreme cold have played havoc with the birds, according to State Game Warden Wheeler, who says thousands of quail and prairie chicken have died for lack of food. In order to preserve the life of the birds a novel plan has been adopted. Warden Wheeler has sent out a circular letter to all of the deputies instructing them to buy grain from the farmers and scatter the kernels where the quail and prairie chicken feed.

The deputies are authorized to spend \$50 in each county. As there are one hundred and two counties in the state, this means an expenditure of \$5,100.

## CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Authorities Fear an Epidemic in the Spring.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 15.—Russia may have to face a new difficulty in the spring. The authorities are manifesting a considerable alarm at the possibility of a genuine cholera epidemic with the advent of warm weather. Although the winter has decreased the number of cases at Tiflis and other infected places in the south and also at Omsk in the steppe region beyond the Urals, sporadic cases have appeared at various other places and the authorities are taking the most rigorous measures to prevent its spread in the spring to St. Petersburg, Moscow and other centers. The sanitary officials are preparing to clean up the cities and are issuing warnings to the people to boil their water, etc. Typhoid is now practically epidemic in St. Petersburg.

## RUSSIANS ARE ACTIVE.

Movement to Turn Oyama's  
Extreme Left.

Tokio, Feb. 15.—The Russians began an extensive cavalry movement against Oyama's extreme left today. The shelling of Oyama's center continues.

## WAS KILLED BY AN AUTOMOBILE

Christian Shearer's Sudden  
Death in California.

## LEFT MASSILLON A YEAR AGO

He Located at Pasadena and was Married—Wednesday Morning His Father Received a Telegram Announcing His Death—Death of a Former Massillon Resident.

Christian Shearer, 27 years of age, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Shearer, of this city, was killed at Pasadena, Cal., Tuesday, February 14, by an automobile. This is the sad news conveyed to the young man's father Wednesday morning in the following telegram:

Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 14, 1905.  
John Shearer, Massillon, O.  
Your son Christian was accidentally killed by an automobile yesterday. The funeral will be held Thursday at Sierra Madre.

(Signed) REV. W. H. STUBBINS.  
Christian Shearer was well known in Massillon, having left here little more than a year ago for the west. He located in Pasadena, Cal., and about six months ago was married. He was employed as a lineman for a telephone company and letters to his parents in this city indicated that he was in comfortable circumstances. Shortly after locating in Pasadena he took out a life insurance policy which was made payable to his mother. Whether or not this was transferred to his wife after his marriage is not yet known.

When he lived in Massillon, the deceased was driver of a moving truck and express wagon. Owing to the distance and time required to travel to California the parents will not attempt to postpone the funeral until they can reach Sierra Madre, and the body will not be brought to this city.

MRS. MARY W. EVERHARD.  
The news was received in Massillon Tuesday afternoon that Mrs. Mary Wellman Everhard had died Tuesday morning at the home of her son, Harry Everhard, in Kansas City. The telegram said that the body would be brought to Massillon for interment and that friends here would be notified when the persons accompanying the body arrived in Chicago. Mrs. Everhard was the eldest daughter of the late M. D. Wellman and was born in this city, living here until her marriage to J. S. Everhard in 1857. Mr. Everhard and two sons, Harry and Ernest Everhard, the latter living in Milwaukee, survive. Mrs. Everhard is remembered by many of the older residents. It is thought here that the body will reach the city sometime Thursday. The funeral arrangements have not been made.

Later—The body will arrive in the city at about 11 o'clock Wednesday night over the Pennsylvania and will be taken to the vault in the Massillon cemetery.

## PALLIUM CONFERRED.

Impressive Ceremonies at the Cincinnati Cathedral.

Cincinnati, Feb. 15.—At the cathedral here today the ceremony of conferring the pallium on Archbishop Moeller, was performed with the impressive service provided by the church for such occasions. The sermon was preached by Cardinal Gibbons, who, in the name of the supreme pontiff, placed the pallium on the archbishop's shoulders. The address on behalf of the clergy was made by the Rev. John M. Mackey, who presented the keys of the cathedral. The clergy made the act of obeisance to the Shepherd.

## A HANGING HORROR.

The Rope Broke at a New Jersey Execution.

Bridgeton, N. J., Feb. 15.—When an attempt was made today to hang Frank Raisingier, for murdering his wife last October, the rope broke, and the man dropped to the ground. The fall broke his neck and he was pronounced dead in ten minutes.

When the rope broke the body rebounded and the back of Raisingier's head struck the crossbeam of the scaffold breaking his neck. Physicians said death was instantaneous, but the man was not officially pronounced dead for ten minutes.

## STRIKE ABOUT OVER.

Workmen Returning to Factories in Lodz.

Lodz, Feb. 15.—Work was resumed today in a majority of the factories here, and the strike is practically at an end.

## DOCTORS MEET AT AKRON.

Union Association Now the Sixth Councillor District.

Akron, Feb. 15.—Many members of the Union Medical Association residing outside the sixth councillor district of the Ohio Medical Association are wondering whether they are members of the Ohio association. Tuesday a motion to have the Union association, which has existed for thirty-five years, become the official sixth councillor district of the state association, was adopted after spirited discussion. The sixth district includes Summit, Mahoning, Stark, Wayne, Holmes, Portage, Ashland and Richland counties, while the Union Medical Association includes fourteen counties, including Cuyahoga. It is a question to physicians resident in counties outside of the sixth district whether they are included in the merger. Many of them are not members of the county organizations and fear they will be dropped from the Union association.

Dr. Dudley P. Allen, of Cleveland, gave a lecture, and Dr. E. E. Brown, of Cleveland, read a paper on "Peritonitis." Dr. Howard S. Straight and Dr. Walter G. Stern, of Cleveland, were made members of committees on admission and finance, respectively, while Dr. Walter R. Lincoln, also of Cleveland, was made chairman of the committee on publication.

## CANAL CONTRACTS LET.

Awards Made at the Last Moment of Time Limit.

Columbus, Feb. 15.—The state board of public works Tuesday night awarded contracts which pledge the expenditure of \$75,000 appropriated for the northern division of the Ohio canal. The awards are as follows: Cement, Miles & Murphy, Columbus, \$6,150; traction engine, the Russell Company, Massillon, \$975; working section No. 1, including fourteen lock gates, woodwork for sluice gates, lumber, foundations, sheet piling, stonework, concrete, iron, for excavation and sluice gates and paving, Carmichael & Company, Akron, \$16,951.70; working section No. 2, including sixteen lock gates, etc., P. J. McCourt, Akron, \$30,035.29; working section No. 3, including twelve lock gates, etc., McGarry & McGowan, Akron, \$17,443; to the same contractors were awarded contracts for general work on locks aggregating \$4,180, and for protection stone aggregating \$7,500. In addition, the board provided for work to the value of \$10,000 to be done by its own employees. The awards, made just within the time limit, practically insure ultimate improvements entailing an expenditure of \$575,000.

## FAVORS THE CANTEN.

Secretary of War's Letter to Representative Littlefield.

Washington, Feb. 15.—A circular issued by the war department to the army gives the text of a letter received by the secretary of war from Representative Littlefield, of Maine, relative to the anti-canteen act, and the secretary's reply. Mr. Littlefield states that he is the author of the anti-canteen amendment, and adds:

"I regret to say that an impression prevails that the officers in the army are not only adverse to this legislation, but are prejudiced against it. If this is true, it has created an unfriendly atmosphere, that not only will impair the efficiency of the recreation and amusement feature, but will of itself practically defeat the object of the legislation."

Secretary Taft, in reply, said: "I think you are correct in assuming that the great majority of officers of the army regard the anti-canteen amendment as ill-advised and as likely to increase rather than decrease drunkenness in the ranks. Indeed, I must admit to you that as at present advised I share their opinion."

## MURDERERS REPRIEVED.

Mrs. Edwards and Geason will Not be Hanged Tomorrow.

Harrisburg, Feb. 15.—On the recommendation of the board of pardons Governor Pennypacker today withdrew the death warrants for Mrs. Edwards and Ramul Geason, who were to hang tomorrow, thereby postponing the execution till the courts can consider the case again.

## PROTOCOL RECEIVED.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The San Dominican protocol was received at the state department today and taken by Secretary Hay to the President. It will be sent to the Senate this afternoon or tomorrow.

Regulates the stomach and bowels, heals and soothes the little one's stomachs and gives them a healthful and natural sleep. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea is the children's benefactor. 35 cents. Z. T. Baltzly.

No one would ever be bothered with constipation if everyone knew how naturally and quickly Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the stomach and bowels.



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

M. A. Fisher, of Canton, is a Republican candidate for the office of county treasurer.

Albert Henry left Wednesday for Baltimore where he expects to obtain employment.

The name of J. J. Klotz is announced as a candidate for city treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

The annual meeting of the North-eastern Ohio Teachers' Association will be held at Cleveland on Saturday, February 25.

Robert Gow has taken a position with the G. R. Bigler Company, of Springfield, Ill., as the latter's representative in Stark county.

Wholesale dealers of oysters at Baltimore have notified inland dealers that no more oysters will be shipped until the weather moderates.

John C. McClarran, trustee of Zimmerman & Company, of Wooster, is paying out fifteen per cent on \$75,000 indebtedness of the firm.

David M. Kerstetter has announced himself as a candidate for the office of township trustee, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

Alliance is organizing a chorus, of one hundred and fifty voices to compete for prizes at the eisteddfod to be held in the Auditorium at Canton, May 30.

Miss Hermina Luginohl, of Akron, is a visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Schultz, in Grant street, after having spent several days with Orrville friends.

Harry C. Knobloch, now deputy county treasurer, has announced himself as a candidate for the office of county treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

Invitations for the annual reunion and banquet of Clinton lodge No. 47, Free and Accepted Masons, which will be held in the Masonic temple Wednesday evening, February 22, have been issued.

The ladies of the Reformed church congregation of Richville will hold a novelty social at the residence of Frank Klick, near Richville, Saturday evening, February 18. Everybody is cordially invited.

A cable message received by James R. Dunn Tuesday morning announced the arrival in London of his daughter, Miss Marjorie Dunn, who sailed from New York on February 4, on the steamer Minneapolis.

The Misses Minnie and Anna Brentzel entertained the Sunshine Club at their home in Raspberry avenue Tuesday evening. The prizes in the card contest were won by the Misses Arline Sailer and Amelia Youngblood.

The death of Wilbur D. McClure, aged 53 years, of Wooster, occurred Monday morning as the result of a visit to a dentist's office. Hemorrhages were caused by the extraction of teeth. He was a prominent business man.

The Misses Theresa and Clara Schrader entertained fourteen guests with a valentine party at their home at 272 North Mill street Monday evening. Music and games were the amusements and a delicious lunch was served.

Twenty members of the Daughters of St. George were guests of the Canton members Tuesday afternoon and evening. Members were present from Akron, Cleveland, Alliance and other places. The Massillon party returned home on the last car.

Thirty friends surprised Mr. and Mrs. Otto Brown at their home east of the city Tuesday evening at a valentine gathering planned by the guests. Various amusements appropriate to St. Valentine's day were planned and played during the evening.

Buchtel college students will not analyze beer hereafter. For several years it has been customary for students to examine various foods and beverages manufactured in Akron. A professor discovered the young men were taking beer to the laboratory in cases.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Lutheran church of West Brookfield gave a social Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Levers. There were about one hundred present in spite of the cold weather. The society will net something like \$40 as the result of the social.

Harry Sylvester Scovel, son of the Rev. S. F. Scovel, of Wooster, died at 7 o'clock Sunday morning in a hospital at Havana, Cuba, from effects of operation for abscess of the liver. Scovel, while in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent, secured considerable notoriety by slapping Major General Shafter.

The announcement of the approaching marriage of Miss Bessie Hassler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Hassler, living east of the city on the East Tremont street terminus, to Tom Farrell, the East Main street saloonkeeper, has been made. The wedding ceremony will take place at St. Joseph's church March 1, the Rev. Michael Vollmayer officiating.

The thirteenth anniversary and ball of Tuscarawas tribe No. 150, Improved Order of Red Men, will be held Wednesday evening, February 22, at

Schworm's hall. Elaborate invitations and programmes have been issued. The committees named are: Committee on arrangements, J. Freig, W. F. Kootz, B. Fals, E. B. Smith, George Miller. Prompter, Thomas McGuire.

Twenty friends of Miss Florence Deck surprised her at her home in Wellman street Monday evening. All the guests were masked. The party included the Misses Glens Volkmar, Gertrude Haag, Helen Haag, Edna Hoch, Ida Stephan, Laura Clemens, Edna Coffman, Mabel Hose, Gladys Hose, Grace Theis, Laura Reese and Isabella Huth. A fine lunch was served.

James McLaughlin and Clyde Shipman, recently convicted of robbing the postoffice at Strasburg, on November 2, 1904, were arraigned before Judge Shotwell at New Philadelphia Monday afternoon and each was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Clyde Hawley and Thomas Murphy, who were arrested and indicted at the same time, will be given a new trial in April, as the jury in their cases failed to agree.

The funeral of the late John Fashbaugh was held Sunday, short services being held from the late home in Crystal Spring and more extended services in St. John's church in Massillon, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. The pall bearers were Christian Ries, Martin Ries, Anton Ries, Christian Klein, A. W. Leonard and William Sheffer. The services were attended by a large number of the deceased's friends. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

Tuesday evening Miss Irene Schrader entertained twenty-five friends at her East Cherry street home in honor of her eighteenth birthday. "Hearts were trumps," the entire house being festooned with the symbols of love. A palmist read the hands of all who so desired, furnishing each with a likeness of their future wife or husband. Hearts was then played, Otto Krayer winning a book for his prowess and Miss Hattie Schworm taking a silk work bag as the girls' prize. A delicious lunch of "hearts" was served, after which dancing was in order.

A special to the Cleveland Leader says: Mrs. Lydia Marshall and her sister, who reside near Shanesville, have a most strange method of curing diseases. The treatment consists in the manipulation of dry bones, and at the same time the repeating of strange words and the making of passes. Two sizes of bones are used, large and small, according to the size of the case undertaken, the small bones having been used in the asthma case. Obsolete cases of cancer have been cured, but Mrs. Marshall does not claim to cure consumption. She has nearly one hundred patients in Canton alone, and has been called to Chicago and other cities.

Under the auspices of Thelma Lodge No. 301 Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, a dance was given in Schworm's hall Tuesday evening, which was attended by over two hundred and fifty persons. It was one of the most successful dances ever held in Massillon under the auspices of any of the railroad orders. Guests were present from Canton, Norwalk and other cities. The committee on arrangements consisted of Mrs. Margaret French, Mrs. Elsie Bowers and Mrs. Josephine Falor; ticket committee, Mrs. May Green, Mrs. Ella Hentzelman and Mrs. Lydia Creager floor committee. Mrs. Orrie Corson, Mrs. Theresa Maloney Ivah L. Maloney and Fred French. Thomas McGuire was announcer.

## ECKSTEIN—GRAYBILL.

Marriage Solemnized Wednesday at St. Joseph's Church.

Miss Emma Eckstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Eckstein, and Albert Graybill were married at St. Joseph's church at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday morning by the Rev. Michael Vollmayer. Nuptial high mass was celebrated. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of friends, the church being well filled. The bride and groom were attended by Miss Estella Haag and George Eckstein. Immediately after the ceremony the wedding party was driven to the home of the bride's parents, No. 110 Third street, where a wedding breakfast was served. Mr. Graybill is employed in the plant of the Republic Iron & Steel Company. After a week's visit in Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Graybill will return to this city, where they will reside.

## SCHOOL BURNED.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 15.—St. Mark's colored Episcopal school burned today, with a loss of twenty thousand dollars. Twenty pupils narrowly escaped.

## DYNAMITING ICE CORGES.

Cincinnati, Feb. 15.—Dynamite is being used here on the big ice barge today, in hope of avoiding a disaster when the final breakup comes.

Don't wait until your blood is impoverished and you are sick and ailing, but take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. It will positively drive out all impurities. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Z. T. Baltzly.

## NEARBY TOWNS.

## BENTLEY.

Bentley, Feb. 14.—Services will be held at this place next Sunday at 10:30 by the pastor, the Rev. W. S. Adams. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Rudy entertained a sleighing party Friday evening.

Miss Bessie Heims has gone to Beach City to spend a few weeks with her grandparents.

A number of our people attended the teachers' institute at Stanwood Friday evening.

Miss Nellie Snively spent Saturday and Sunday with her friend, Miss Daisy Truby, near Justus.

Mrs. G. R. Snavely has returned home after spending a few days with Mrs. Lucinda Moffit.

## NEWMAN.

Newman, Feb. 15.—Mrs. Albert Stock, of Tippecanoe, visited her Newman friends part of last week.

Alice Roderick, Hattie Davis and John Davis, of Massillon, spent Saturday and Sunday with their country cousins.

L. P. Slusser and C. E. Jarvis, of Massillon, called on their old friend, William M. Hardgrove, last Thursday.

A jolly sled load of our young friends drove to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mordecai Davis, in Duncan street, Massillon, Monday evening, and had a complete surprise for their daughter, Hattie, the occasion being the sixteenth anniversary of her birth. The evening was spent in social amusements, vocal and instrumental music, to the enjoyment of all present. A delicious lunch was served.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather Sunday afternoon, a large number of our people drove to Canal Fulton and attended the Sunday school convention, where A. L. Williams represented the Newman school on the programme. A large and attentive audience filled the commodious Presbyterian church, and was highly pleased with the entire programme. Entertainment was furnished for all.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Kitchen, of Massillon, visited Miss Parmelia Kitchen on her farm near Butter bridge, Sunday. Miss Kitchen, who lives alone on her farm, was found in a precarious condition by her neighbors last week. Having been taken suddenly ill, she could not do anything for herself, and it is said she failed to supply herself with the actual necessities of life, and that the stock was without food or water for three days. As soon as this condition became known the neighbors hastened to render what relief was required. Dr. Disinger was called and pronounced her case somewhat serious. Miss Anna Hardgrove and Miss Daisy Dorse were placed in charge of the home and are now making it as comfortable as the circumstances will permit. Miss Kitchen is 79 years old, owns the farm she lives on, besides valuable property in Massillon, and a beautiful home near Forty Corners school house. She is therefore no object of charity. What is required in this case is to have someone appointed guardian who will see that the old lady receives the proper care and is kept comfortable in her old days, for she has ample means for this purpose and no one but an adopted son to leave it to.

Our Sunday school red and blue contest goes merrily on, eighteen new scholars being added to the membership last Sunday, ten of whom were for the blues and eight for the reds. This means the present numbers stand, forty-three blues and twenty-one reds. The reds failed to materialize on their many promises made during the week and are fast becoming reconciled to their crackers and cheese. The rule of this contest does not permit soliciting members of other schools, but is absolutely missionary work, and the results are gratifying, for it has been the means of arousing our entire neighborhood, and the saying, "a little child shall lead them," has been truly verified, for the children have been the means of bringing quite a number of our older friends to Sunday school. By next Sunday we expect to see our membership doubled since the contest began.

## BEACH CITY.

Beach City, Feb. 15.—The public sale and moving season has commenced.

Isaac Ax will move to Canton in a few weeks.

The Misses Orpha and Tillie Slayman and Alice Klepher were in Wilmot Sunday.

W. J. Putman attended the quarterly meeting in the U. B. church at Wilmot on Saturday. The Rev. W. H. Bucks, of Akron, officiated.

## EAST GREENVILLE.

East Greenville, Feb. 16.—The Rev. J. G. Hoak, of Dalton, has begun a series of revival meetings in the M. E. church.

The teachers and scholars of Tuscarawas township attended the institute meeting at Stanwood last Friday.

A concert will be given by the teachers and scholars of Tuscarawas township, assisted by the male glee club, of East Greenville, in the M. E. church at East Greenville, on Wednesday, February 22. W. B. Davis will be conductor, L. B. Harris chairman.

## CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, Feb. 16.—Miss Mary Krushinsky, of Massillon, spent Thursday with her parents at this place.

Miss Belle Brennen returned to her home Wednesday in North Lawrence.

Robert Gow, of Massillon, was a business visitor Wednesday in town.

William Schaar, who recently went to Detroit to work, is suffering with an attack of appendicitis. Mrs. Schaar has left for the bedside of her husband.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rosche have moved their household effects to Akron, where they will make their future home.

John Ruppert pleasantly entertained a number of invited guests at a stag party given at his farm home last Tuesday night. Cards was the main diversion. Refreshments were had.

An agreeable surprise was perpetrated by friends of Richard W. Smith last Tuesday night, who called at his home to help celebrate his thirty-fourth birthday anniversary. During the enjoyable hours euchre was played, first honors going to Mrs. R. W. Smith and John Rosche, second place to P. C. Rohr and Louis W. Rauber. John Schalm, in behalf of the Twentieth Century club and in a neat presentation speech, handed Mr. Smith a fine umbrella as a present from the club, of which he is a member. At 11 o'clock lunch was served. When the guests departed for their homes a vote of thanks was given the host and hostess.

## A Tale of "Tippling."

To tip or not to tip the person who but does his or her duty is a question recalling an incident set down in Walpole's "Reminiscences" of how a king once unwillingly encouraged the custom. "This is a strange country," commented George I. "The first morning after my arrival at St. James I looked out of the window and saw a pair of walls, canal, etc., which they told me were mine. The next day Lord Chetwynd, the ranger of my park, sent me a brace of carp out of my canal and I was told that I must give 5 guineas to Lord Chetwynd's servant for bringing me my own carp out of my own canal in my own park!"

## The British Coast.

The most dangerous part of the British coast is that between Flamborough head and the North Foreland, including as it does both the Humber and the Thames. The next most dangerous district is that between Anglesea and the Mull of Cantyre, which includes the Mersey and the Clyde. Next comes that between Hartland point and St. David's head, which includes the Bristol channel. The district between the North Foreland and St. Catherine's, including, of course, the strait of Dover, comes but fourth on the list.

## A Washout Victim.

"Say, mister," said the tattered tramp, "can't youse stake me to er dime? I'm de victim uv er washout." "Victim of a washout!" echoed the portly citizen in evident surprise. "Dat's wot," rejoined the tramp. "Honest, I ain't had nuthin' but water fer drink fer more'n ten days."—Chicago News.

## An Odd Opinion.

Do I believe in putting a stop to swearing? No, I don't. If you prevent the workman from swearing, and thus relieving his feelings, what will happen? Why, he will go home and murder his family.—G. Bernard Shaw.

## Might Have Been Worse.

Church—I had to walk the floor all night with the baby. Can you think of anything worse than that? Gotham.—Yes; you might have married out in Greenland, where the nights are six months long.—Yonkers Statesman.

## The Best Man at His Wedding.

Haskins—By the way, who was the best man at your wedding? Willowby—The parson seemed to be feeling the best. You see, it was all profit for him and no risk whatever.—Boston Transcript.

## Home Made

Have your cake, muffins, and tea biscuit home-made. They will be fresher, cleaner, more tasty and wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder helps the house wife to produce at home, quickly and economically, fine and tasty cake, the raised hot-biscuit, puddings, the frosted layer-cake, crisp cookies, crullers, crusts and muffins, with which the ready-made food found at the bake-shop or grocery does not compare.

Royal is the greatest of bake-day helps.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## Don't Like Their Own Medicine.

Dentists are, as a rule, not living testimonials to their profession. "It is because we know how much a tooth can be hurt that we dislike to get into a chair ourselves," one of the craft explained the other day. "I had to fill a tooth for a fellow dentist last week and found it simply impossible to do a good job. He twisted and turned, grabbed my hand when he saw it coming his way and absolutely refused to let me do enough cutting to hold the filling solidly. Finally I patched the tooth up somehow, and he wouldn't let me polish off the edges. Give me the most hysterical woman before a dentist every time."—New York Tribune.

## A Sinner.

"Some people," growled Crabbe, "make me sick." "I should think nearly everybody would make you sick," replied Cutting. "Indeed! Why?" "Reciprocity, you know."—Philadelphia Press.

## A Visit From the Baylers.

The servant at No. 1 told the servant at No. 2 that her master expected his old friends, the Baylers, to pay a visit, and No. 2 told No. 3 that No. 1 expected to have the Baylers in the house every day, and No. 3 told No. 4 that it was all up with No. 1 and that they couldn't keep the bayliffs out, whereupon No. 4 told No. 5 that the officers were after No. 1 and that it was as much as he could do to prevent himself from being taken in execution and that it was nearly killing his poor, dear wife, and so it went on increasing on, increasing until it got to No. 33 that the detective police had taken up the gentleman who lived at No. 1 for killing his poor, dear wife with arsenic and that it was confidently hoped and expected that he would be executed, as the facts of the case were very clear against him. London Mail.

Money may not make the man, but that doesn't prevent the man from trying to make money.

## THE IDEAL CO.

TWO STORES.

TWO STORES.

## Final Clean-Up of Winter Coats and Furs.

We want not a garment left at the end of the season, and the "Clean-Up" Prices are so low that we expect to accomplish our end. Read the list, then act.

**\$1.98** for Coats that were as high as \$7.50. Just 12 Coats in the lot.

**\$5.00** Just six of our \$12.50 Coats to go at this price.

**\$7.50** For Coats that were \$18.00 and \$20.00. Just five in the lot.

**FURS** Just a few beautiful Scarf and Muff styles that will be good next season, at ONE-THIRD OFF REGULAR PRICES.

These prices to last until every garment is sold.

A Myriad of Styles for Spring in the March "Delinicator."



New Butterick patterns just received. Fashion Sheets free.

## Cloak Room Bargains.

LADIES' COATS are being closed out regardless of cost. Splendid chances for Fine Garments at ridiculously low prices, for those who can be fitted. **\$1.98 and \$4.98;** \$18.00 to \$25.00 Coats at **\$9.50.**



**Furs.** One lot of Coney Scarfs, 50c worth \$1.00, at. All our \$3.00 Furs are now **\$2.98**. All our \$10.00 Furs are now **\$5.00**.

A few of our finer Furs are left, but we are offering them all at wonderful reductions rather than carry them over. 5 Electric Seal Jackets, sizes 38 to 42, worth \$27.50, **\$19.00** now.

## Children's Dresses.

About three dozen Children's Flannel Dresses, sizes 8 to 12 years, worth \$1.00, at **69c**.

## Petticoats, 69c.

One lot of Ladies' Black Satene Petticoats, \$1 values **69c**.

## Kimonas and Dressing Sacques Reduced.

Ladies' Eiderdown Dressing Sacques in pink blue, red and gray, worth \$5.00, at. **75c**.

Ladies' Eiderdown Dressing Sacques in p.p.k. light blue & grey, worth \$1.50 **\$1.00**.

Ladies' Tennis Flannel Kimonas pink and blue; nicely made and prettily trimmed in embroidery; \$1.50 quality **\$1.00** ites.

## The Linen Sale Continues.

The beautiful new goods are interesting all lovers of Fine Linens and the attractive sale prices keep the selling up beyond our expectations. It's a good time to lay in your supply of Linens and other household necessities, for there's a price advantage to be considered just now.







## GLAD TO WELCOME HIS COUNTRYMEN

American Consul at Batavia  
Sees Few Americans.

### LETTER FROM DR. A. P. L. PEASE

Interesting Experiences in the  
Island of Java—Tourists Must  
Have License to Travel There  
—A Damp, Hot Climate—  
Luxurious Bathing—Curiosities  
Come High.

Dr. A. P. Lee Pease writes to the  
Pittsburg Dispatch under date of De-  
cember 28 from Batavia:

We left Singapore for this place  
early Sunday morning by the Dutch  
mail steamship Rochussen, crossing  
the equator at 2 o'clock in the after-  
noon, the captain kindly informing us  
of the time. He is an honest Dutch-  
man, a native of Rotterdam, and had  
worked his way up from cabin boy.  
He treated us with the greatest consid-  
eration, said we might pick out the  
best rooms in the house and then pro-  
ceeded to select them for us, gave us a  
concert with his graphophone and was  
chock full of agreeable stunts gener-  
ally.

On the way we stopped at Billeton  
Island a few hours to take on several  
tons of tin, which is mined there, a  
company owning the small island and  
a number of adjoining ones. A num-  
ber of natives came out in a small sail-  
ing craft and the additional cargo came  
in two fair sized schooners, all being  
provided with sails of matting. Some  
of the natives were fine specimens of  
muscular development and their attire  
was of a kind to show them off to the  
best advantage. One dark skinned  
Samson, with a face free from guile,  
dived into the depths many times for  
coins which were tossed over the rail  
and he got them all. A citizen of this  
place who was among the spectators  
replied in answer to a question that  
the water was full of sharks, but that  
the natives did not seem to fear them  
in the least. He added that crocodiles  
swarmed on all the islands in sight,  
many of them of great size.

It was very like a coasting cruise to  
come down here from the Malay Penin-  
sula and the Straits Settlements, inas-  
much as the Island of Sumatra was in  
plain view on the starboard side of us  
a large portion of the journey and af-  
ter passing it there were numerous is-  
lands in sight most of the time. There  
were many coral reefs to be avoided  
and the captain gave us to understand  
that the average mariner of commerce  
was disposed to be more or less shy  
about cruising in those waters.

Just before entering the harbor of  
Batavia we passed close by the Ger-  
man warship Hertha, having on board  
the German Prince Adelbert, third of  
Emperor William's sons. She was coal-  
ing at the time and, if on board, the  
young scion of royalty was showing  
excellent judgment in staying below.  
And here one might properly speak of  
that strange grammatical paradox by  
which a man-of-war must have a femi-  
nine pronoun affixed to him or her or  
it, as the case might be.

Upon stepping ashore we passed into  
the custom house close at hand and  
were asked if our baggage contained  
cigars or revolvers. We truthfully re-  
plied in the negative, but a Russian  
fellow passenger was obliged by his  
honesty to admit that he had a revol-  
ver in his suit case and was obliged to  
hunt for it then and there and produce  
it. It was taken away from him, but  
he was informed it would be returned  
later. He told me confidentially after-  
ward that he thought he saved a large  
number of fine cigars by so doing.

A short journey by rail of twenty  
minutes will take you from the docks  
to the old or lower city of Batavia,  
where you must call on your consul as  
a matter of proper form and register  
your name and postoffice address. The  
consul seemed glad to see us and re-  
marked that Americans coming around  
his way were few and far between. He  
sent a servant with us to the town  
hall, where we were to register again  
and make the acquaintance of the po-  
lice, this being preparatory to receiv-  
ing a permit to travel in Java, for  
which a fee of one and one-half guilder  
(60 cents of good, lawful money of  
the United States) per capita is  
charged and received. This being prop-  
erly done we took a long drive to our  
hotel, pleasantly situated in the mod-  
ern and resident portion of the town.

The Hotel des Indes, said to be the  
best in town, occupies, with its sleep-  
ing apartments, three sides of a large  
square, and we were given rooms  
which were occupied by valued friends  
not many months before. Before the  
hotel, partially concealing it from view  
from the street in front, is a huge ban-  
ya tree, the largest and finest one we  
have ever seen. We estimated that its  
foliage in the greatest diameter would  
be something like one hundred and

fifty feet. And it has sent so many  
tendrils down from the under side of  
its lowest limbs, which have rooted  
and grown into supplementary trunks,  
that it would be a walk for a lazy man  
to go around it. And beneath its gen-  
erous and classic shades are enclosed  
in a circular space a number of spotted  
Javanese deer, quite beautiful to look  
upon.

And speaking of this hotel, which  
has a good table and clean rooms with  
beds above suspicion from an entomo-  
logical standpoint, at least, it would  
be almost an oversight, if not positive-  
ly unjust, to say nothing of its bath-  
rooms in particular, as well as all  
tropical bathrooms we have seen of late  
in general, the Dutch Mail line not ex-  
cepted. The room of which we speak  
now is almost as large as a barn, with  
a door big enough to admit a load of  
hay without trouble or friction of any  
kind. It has a tiled floor of good, hon-  
est, substantial Dutch tiles. In one  
corner stands a large wooden tank  
with a tin utensil upon it which will  
hold about a gallon of water. You  
swash yourself with water from this  
receptacle to your heart's content and  
let the running stream care for itself  
as best it may. Then to finish up you  
stand under a shower bath, which does  
the rest, and you emerge later feeling  
prepared to forgive your principal cred-  
itor should you be so unfortunate as to  
have one. To be comfortable this  
should be done at least twice a day,  
and generally is. For here there is not  
only a high temperature to contend  
with, but there is the added discom-  
fort of humidity, which accentuates  
the effect to no small degree, so that  
one's garments are apt to cling and  
adhere closely, especially in the middle  
of the day.

But enough of hotels, for something  
must be said of this quaint old town,  
which, although its population should  
entitle it to a more pretentious name,  
is only an overgrown, straggling town,  
after all, with a village accent to a  
strongly defined suggestion of the ru-  
ral districts. Its streets should be  
called roads, notwithstanding the fact  
that some of these aspire to the dig-  
nity and pretensions of boulevards.

They are all wide, and commons and  
squares are to be seen on all sides. A  
swift running canal with its source in  
the mountains runs through the town,  
and Dutch, Malay and Chinese women  
do their washing in its turbid waters,  
making a more rural effect than ever.  
The Dutchman does not aspire to styl-  
ish effects in his garments any more  
than his wife does, and it is quite  
enough if they be comfortably cool.

The Malay is always lightly clad, be-  
ing firm in the line of turbans and belts  
even if shaly in everything else. He  
often wears a real hat, but there is al-  
ways a turban under it showing forth  
and speaking for itself. He is apt to  
be in his bare feet and his garments  
may not be worth a guilder, but he  
must have a showy belt in order to  
keep up with the Malay standard. The  
ubiquitous yellow man with the pig  
tail is here also and he seems to be  
here to stay, for he is a thrifty gent  
and will flourish like a green bay tree  
when other citizens, less fortunate, are  
running up against all kinds of snags  
and having reverses and troubles of  
their own.

Being informed that we must have a  
passport before coming to Java, as  
otherwise we would hardly be allowed  
to enter it, we provided ourselves with  
that essential document at Hongkong  
through the kind service of the Ameri-  
can consul there. On a former occa-  
sion we had taken out a passport in or-  
der to go to European and Asiatic Tur-  
key, where to our vast surprise it was  
not called into requisition at all, and  
we would have been fully as well off  
without it, better, in fact, considering  
the price. Well, we have been here a  
few days and no one, official or other-  
wise, has expressed a wish or made a  
demand to see it. Perhaps it is to be  
inspected the very last thing instead of  
the very first, and perhaps in the  
meantime, like life insurance, the pro-  
tection is worth the expense.

We tried to buy a Malay kris in  
Singapore, but were informed there  
were none to be had there, which was  
a revelation to us, the island being ge-  
ographically an adjunct to the Malay  
peninsula. We were informed that  
Java swarmed with them and inquired  
of the landlord here where they were  
to be found in the greatest variety  
and abundance. He sent a servant  
with us to a sort of bazaar, where  
there was just one with a price at-  
tached to it which was prohibitory al-  
most, considering we are a long way  
from home and under moral obliga-  
tions to return there sooner or later.  
We may be more fortunate later on.  
The kris is a native made knife (or  
was once upon a time, for they are be-  
ing manufactured now in England and  
Germany, it is said), with graceful un-  
dulations in its blade. In the sunny  
days of my youth I saw an illustration  
of one in some book, and have hun-  
gered and thirsted for one ever since.

Insect life is abundant here and also  
aggressive. There are bars on the beds  
skillfully arranged to keep the mosqui-  
toes in, and they avail themselves of  
it and stay. They have the proverbial  
activity of their kind and we have  
been punctured much more frequently  
than was considered desirable. To the  
seem-somnolent imagination they seem  
when flying about to be about the size

of humming birds, and the rhythmic  
murmur of their wings is also upon a  
large scale. Lizards dart about on the  
walls hunting for insects, and one of  
them made a thoroughfare of us the  
other evening while traveling from the  
writing desk to a large map of Java  
which hung upon the wall. Last night  
our nephew came into our room to say  
there was a snake in his; that it had  
gone into a clothes press and he had  
fastened it in for the night. It has not  
been disturbed up to this time.

There are comparatively few birds  
here and none that we have seen had  
any of the gorgeous colorings of the  
tropics. Our old friend, the sparrow,  
is here, however, and no more beauti-  
ful as to plumage than at home.

But fruits are the long suit of Java,  
so to speak. It is said there are about  
forty varieties of the mango on the is-  
land, and we have seen more kinds,  
shapes, sizes and colors of bananas  
than should be wanted in such a hot  
climate as this.

And at last we have seen the widely  
famed and odoriferous durian, but not  
to banquet upon its delicious sub-  
stance, inasmuch as it was unripe and  
fit only for being cooked. It looks  
more like an overgrown pineapple than  
anything else, with the same rough  
center without the sharp points. The  
ones we saw were about a foot long  
and eighteen inches in circumference,  
and did not have any disagreeable  
odor, that belonging only to the ma-  
ture fruit. Coconuts are abundant  
and common, many of the trees having  
several bushels upon them in all stages  
of growth.

The conveyances for hire are queer  
looking affairs, two wheeled, and the  
wheels are about the weight of dray  
wheels at home. They are double  
headers, as it were, with a floor and  
dashboard fore and aft. Four individ-  
uals can ride in them at a time, but  
they must sit in twos, back to back.  
The horses are the fractional ones of  
the tropics, resembling the hobby  
horses of the nursery unprovided with  
rockers. Their endurance is out of all  
proportion to their size.

This is the rainy season, with abun-  
dant rainfalls at least once every ten-  
ty-four hours, sometimes oftener.  
While riding in a carriage the day of  
our arrival to see the sights of the  
town a veritable deluge came down and  
we rejoiced that our conveyance was  
good, tight one and well provided with  
leather curtains. It makes one think  
of the description a man gave of a cer-  
tain country when speaking of the  
rainfall there. He said that in the dry  
season it only rained once a day, but  
in the wet season it rained all the  
time.

It is our intention to go from here  
to Eritzenburg to see the finest botani-  
cal gardens in the world, so-called. We  
then go to Bandoeng, in the moun-  
tains, a place of resort for Batavians  
and people from Singapore. This will  
be on the way to the interior, where  
the wonderful Hindoo temples are,  
and in going there we cross the island  
from north to south and travel over  
some hundreds of miles to the east,  
later going to the north coast at Soura-  
baya to take steamer back to Singa-  
pore.

### SAVED THE DAY.

Zoarite Provided Deficit Toward  
Canal Improvement.

Columbus, Feb. 13.—John Bimeler,  
of Zoar, great-grandson of Joseph M.  
Bimeler, the Zoarite high priest who  
in 1825 obtained the first contract for  
excavation of the Ohio canal, saved  
from total failure the project of deep-  
ening this waterway. The first grant  
of \$75,000 for the improvement was  
made available upon condition that the  
aggregate annual rentals be increased  
to \$30,000. It was found that the total  
was \$19 short. John Bimeler, the Zoar-  
ite, happened to be in the office of the  
board of public works, having come to  
sell some lumber. "I'll take a lease,"  
he said. "My great-grandfather start-  
ed the canal and I would like to keep  
it going." In a jiffy a \$26 lease was  
drawn and signed and the legislature's  
handicap of \$30,000 had been met with  
\$30,001 worth of rentals.

Thirty-two bidders were present in  
the office of the state board when bids  
were opened for the improvement of  
the northern division of the canal, be-  
tween Cleveland and Akron. Just who  
is the lowest bidder will not be deter-  
mined till today.

Don't wait until your blood is im-  
poverished and you are sick and ailing,  
but take Hollister's Rocky Mountain  
Tea. It will positively drive out all  
impurities. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets.  
Z. T. Baltzly.

Chicken pie supper. Presbyterian  
chapel. Friday evening. Price 35  
cents.

### \$100 Reward. \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased  
to learn that there is at least one dread-  
ed disease that science has been able to cure in  
all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's  
Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now  
known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh  
being a constitutional disease, requires a  
constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh  
Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon  
the blood and mucous surfaces of the  
system, thereby destroying the foundation  
of the disease, and giving the patient  
strength by building up the constitution  
and assisting nature in doing its work. The  
proprietors have so much faith in its curative  
powers that they offer One Hundred  
Dollars for any case that it fails to cure.  
Send for list of testimonials, and  
know the truth. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.  
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

## DAVID OWENS DIED SUDDENLY.

Apoplexy Caused His Death  
Sunday Evening.

### AN AGED RESIDENT OF ELTON.

The Deceased was a Miner for  
Many Years—Death of Mrs.  
Lucinda Koons Monday Morn-  
ing at the Home of Mr. and  
Mrs. E. D. Dorse—Death of  
Mrs. Eliza Brannan.

David Owens, aged 65 years, a well  
known miner of Elton, died suddenly  
at his home in that place Sunday  
evening at 8 o'clock after a short illness.  
Apoplexy or paralysis of the heart is  
supposed to have been the cause of  
death. Mr. Owens had not been in good  
health for some months but was as  
well as usual on Sunday and in the  
evening ate a hearty supper. Later in  
the evening he was taken ill with a  
severe attack of vomiting and after a  
short time became exhausted and died  
within a few minutes.

Members of the family were present  
and did all they could to relieve Mr.  
Owens' suffering. Dr. Snively was  
called but before his arrival, which  
was in a short time, Mr. Owens died.  
Mr. Owens had lived in Elton many  
years and up to a few months ago was  
an active miner. His health failed and  
he had lived a quiet retired life. The  
deceased is survived by his wife and  
three children: Evan Owens, of Uh-  
richsville, and Mrs. Anna Phillips and  
Mrs. Richard Harrold, both of Elton.  
Mrs. Phillips conducts a grocery store  
at that place. The funeral will be held  
at the McFarren church at 9:30 o'clock  
Wednesday morning, the Rev. W. S.  
Adams officiating. Interment at the  
Massillon cemetery.

### MRS. LUCINDA KOONS.

Mrs. Lucinda Koons, aged 85 years,  
died of the infirmities of age Monday  
morning at 5 o'clock at the home of  
Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Dorse, in Pros-  
pect street. Mrs. Koons had been in  
feeble health for several years but her  
last illness was of about one month's  
duration. She had been a resident of  
the city many years and was the widow  
of the late G. W. Koons, who was  
killed by a fall in the Warwick block  
some years since. The funeral will be  
held from the Dorse home Wednesday  
afternoon at 1 o'clock, the Rev. W. H.  
Dewey and the Rev. S. K. Mahon of-  
ficiating. It is expected that a delega-  
tion from the I. O. O. F. lodges in Ak-  
ron will attend. Mr. Koons was a  
member of the order in that city and a  
prominent official. The lodge has been  
kept acquainted with the whereabouts  
and the condition of Mrs. Koons for  
several years. Interment will be made  
in the Massillon cemetery.

### MRS. ELIZA BRANNAN.

Mrs. Eliza Brannan, aged 61 years,  
the wife of William Brannan, died at  
the family home in Warwick street at  
7 o'clock Sunday morning of paralysis.  
Mrs. Brannan was born in New York  
but came to Massillon at an early age.  
The deceased is survived by her hus-  
band and four children, Mrs. Jacob  
Zill, Mrs. Jacob Stueker, James and  
Harvey Brannan, all of Massillon. The  
funeral will be held from the residence  
of Mrs. Stueker, 16 Raymond street,  
Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the  
Rev. L. H. Barry officiating. Inter-  
ment will be made in the Massillon  
cemetery.

### MISS GERTRUDE ABLE.

Miss Gertrude Able, aged 43 years,  
died at the Massillon state hospital  
Saturday of organic brain disease. The  
body was sent to Somerdale Sunday  
afternoon, where the funeral was held  
Monday.

### MRS. JOHN HOUCK.

Navarre, Feb. 13.—The body of Mrs.  
John Houck, of Pittsburg, was brought  
to Navarre Sunday night to the home  
of the deceased's sister, Mrs. Eliza-  
beth Miller. The burial will take place  
Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock at the  
Massillon cemetery, the Rev. J. E. Di-  
gel, pastor of St. John's church, Mas-  
sillon, officiating. Mrs. Houck was  
formerly Miss Mentzer, of Navarre,  
where she was born, and was a sister  
of the late Jacob Mentzer. She is sur-  
vived by her husband and one son.

### OLDEST CHURCH IN OHIO.

Totally Destroyed by Fire at  
Marietta Today.

Marietta, O., Feb. 13.—The First  
Congregational church of this city, the  
first church built in the Northwest  
Territory, was completely destroyed by  
fire early today. It was built in 1788  
and has several times been remodeled.  
Loss \$30,000; insurance \$27,000.

For Over Sixty Years  
MRS. WINDOLPH'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been  
used for children teething. It soothes the  
child, softens the gums, allays all pain,  
cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for  
Diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle.

### SCHOOL CODE ATTACKED.

Able Defense by Superintend-  
ent Cronebaugh.

The Canton Repository says: An at-  
tack on the school code and the motives  
which brought about its passage by  
Frank Jones, formerly a teacher in the  
Canton schools but now employed in  
the Osnaburg schools, injected life into  
the afternoon session of the Stark  
county school officials' convention Sat-  
urday. In the presence of a half dozen  
school superintendents, including Su-  
perintendent Sarver and Superintendent  
Cronebaugh, of Massillon, Mr.  
Jones directed a bitter tirade against  
the code, branding it as the creation of  
the superintendents and the book trust  
and characterizing it as the "most vi-  
cious legislation that has ever darkened  
the pages of the statute books."

Mr. Jones took the place on the pro-  
gramme of H. A. Richardson, of Mag-  
nolia, who was unable to attend the  
meeting. His subject was "The New  
School Code in Relation to Village and  
Special School Districts."

After outlining the various provi-  
sions of the code affecting the village  
and special districts, Mr. Jones, in a  
tone that compelled attention from ev-  
eryone of the fifty or more officials and  
teachers present, began his talk  
against the code.

Distinctly, he said, the code was  
built for superintendents and not teach-  
ers, that it had been dictated by the  
superintendents and the book manufac-  
turers, with the result that it placed  
all the power with the superintendents.  
It was easier for the book trust, he  
said, to manage a few than a hundred  
more.

Continuing, Mr. Jones said that the  
code robs every teacher of his individ-  
uality, making his tenure of office con-  
tingent upon his conformity to the will  
of the superintendent. When Mr. Jones  
finished he was warmly applauded.

Superintendent Cronebaugh, of the  
Massillon schools, who spoke later on  
"The New School Code in Relation to  
City Schools," took issue with Mr.  
Jones, dening that the superintend-  
ents and the book trust had connived  
to secure the passage of the code. He  
said that it was his belief that the su-  
perintendents would rather be without  
the power to appoint teachers. He ex-  
pressed ignorance of any concerted  
effort on the part of the superintend-  
ents to secure the enactment of the code.

Regarding the code itself Superin-  
tendent Cronebaugh offered the opinion  
that as a whole it was wise legislation  
and that the people would probably  
grow to like it in a year or two. He  
said that it was the natural conse-  
quence of the people which made them  
dislike radical changes.

In reply to a remark made early in  
the afternoon by Charles B. McClintock,  
of Beach City, about School Com-  
missioner Jones, Superintendent Crone-  
baugh said that the school commis-  
sioner needed no defense. His remark  
was received with expressions of ap-  
proval from various members of the  
convention.

The discussion of wages at the con-  
vention resulted in the compilation of  
the following tables of salaries for the  
various townships in Stark county:

Pike township, \$250 to \$275 for 7  
months; Canton, \$250 for 9 months;  
Nimishillen, \$165 to \$150 for 9 months;  
Lake, \$320 to \$311 for 8 months;  
Sugar Creek, \$341 for 8 months; Plain,  
\$350 to \$165 for 9 months; Marietta,  
\$320 for 8 months; Leighton, \$320 for  
8 months; Lawrence, \$211 for 8  
months; Jackson, \$365 to \$362 for 8  
months; Paris, \$290 to \$160 for 8  
months; Sandy, \$255 to \$260 for 8  
months; Perry, \$290 for 8 months; O-  
snaburg, \$320 to \$310 for 8 months;  
Bathlehem, \$52 for 8 months; Toga-  
rawas, \$220 to \$300 for 8 months;  
Washington, \$251 to \$265 for 8 months.

No one would ever be bothered with  
constipation if they ever knew how ant-  
acid and quickly Banta's Food Bil-  
lets regulate the stomach and bowels.

## Convulsion, Fits, then Epilepsy.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerv-  
ine has been so successful in  
curing these brain-wrecking  
diseases that there is every  
reason to believe that even the  
most hopeless cases can be  
benefited, if not fully restored.

We will be pleased to refer  
any one thus afflicted to many  
who now enjoy the blessing of  
health, after years of hopeless  
suffering.

"I have a son that had brain fever  
when two years old, followed by fits of  
the worst type, and he was pronounced  
incurable. I spent hundreds of dollars  
for him, without relief. After about  
fifteen years he became so bad that we  
sent him to Longhill hospital for the  
insane, at Longwood, Ind. He was there  
nearly three years, but he con-  
tinued to grow worse, so we brought  
him home July 30, 1902, in an awful  
condition. He had lost his mind almost  
entirely. He had no knowledge of the  
family, could not even find his bed;  
he was a total wreck. We had from 5 to  
10 fits a day. We were urged to try  
Dr. Miles' Nervine, and before the first  
bottle was used, we could see a change  
for the better. We have given it to  
him ever since, and he has had but  
two very light spells since last August,  
1903, and then he was not well other  
wise. We pronounced him cured for the  
first time in twenty years. If any one  
wishes to know any more concerning  
this, they need only write to do so."  
L. H. BARNES, Longwood, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your  
druggist. Who will send you the first  
bottle will benefit. If it fails, he  
will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

### Onions as Weather Prophets.

One of the rites performed by the  
French peasants on New Year's eve is  
the forecasting of the weather for the  
coming year by means of onions.

When the bells ring for midnight  
mass they scoop out the middles of  
twelve onions, set them in a row on  
the kitchen table, fill them with salt  
and name them for the months of the  
year. Then when they return from  
mass they examine the condition of the  
salt. If it has melted in any of the  
"middles" then a wet winter will be rainy;  
if it is salt and dry, it indicates  
dry weather. The first four  
middles of the month will be wet.

The peasants have such a firm faith  
in this custom that they believe the weather  
of the coming year is a fore-  
told by the condition of the onions.

### Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining on file in the  
postoffice at Massillon, Feb. 13, 1905:

MISS LUCINDA KOONS.

Harper Mrs. Emily, Union, O. (Lille)

MISS LUCINDA KOONS.

Block, George, Union, O. (Lille)

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## THE SENATE'S METHODS

How an Extra Session Will Be Avoided.

## TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM P. HEPBURN

Representative Mann Declares That the Iowa Statesman Is Entitled to Part of the Credit For the Esch-Townsend Bill—Hepburn Satisfied.

Washington, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—From now until the end of the session the senate will divide its time between the Swaine impeachment and the consideration of appropriation bills. To the average mind it would seem an utter impossibility to get the appropriation bills through with the Swaine case pending, but this does not seem to disturb the senators. They appear to regard it as simply a question of time and say that if it were not the Swaine case it would be something else which would occupy the senate. There is always a rush at the end with long sessions, but some way the senate always manages to clear up the supply bills before the expiration of the congress. The senate can be trusted to arrange all necessary legislation so that an extra session will not be forced.

**Troubles For Senators.**  
Although the appropriation bills were distributed among various committees of the senate years ago, it has not deterred the members of that committee from "dipping in" and taking a very active part in the proceedings when bills are under consideration and in charge of other senators. This is not always appreciated by the chairman of committees having appropriation bills in charge, but they have to accept the admonitions and criticisms of the members of the appropriations committee. Many times the bills are pretty badly mutilated before they escape from the hands of the senators who formerly had full control of the purse strings of the government.

**Hepburn Satisfied.**  
The pure food bill is the unfinished business of the senate, and Senator Hepburn of Idaho is thereby much gratified. He struggled during the last session of congress to secure consideration for this much buffeted measure, but was given the cold shoulder. He endeavored to get it in ahead of the statehood bill, but was refused, and finally, with the adjournment less than four weeks away and with the time of the senate fully occupied, he has been accorded a place of advantage. But it will not mean anything for the bill must be pushed aside every day to make room for more pressing business. Still Hepburn is satisfied in getting recognition of the bill he has battled for so long.

**A Tribute to Pete Hepburn.**  
Representative Mann of Illinois in closing a speech in the house on the railroad rate bill paid a fine tribute to Colonel William P. Hepburn, chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, whom he characterized as one of three or four of the greatest members of the house. Although the bill is called the Esch-Townsend bill, Mann said:

"In the main this bill is the product of the genius and study and energy and patience of Mr. Hepburn. When I first came to congress Mr. Hepburn was declared to be opposed to an isthmian canal because he was under the influence of railroads, as it was said. And yet it was to his genius and his skill in drafting the first bill for a government owned canal that we owe the fact that we are now engaged in the construction of the Panama canal. It has been charged in the present contention that Mr. Hepburn was under the influence of certain railway interests. To those who know him and who appreciate his honesty of purpose, his purity of mind, his earnestness of intent that charge only caused smiles at the foolishness of the author. We owe the production of the pending measure to the courageous attitude of President Roosevelt and to the patient, untiring search and brilliant genius of Colonel Hepburn."

**Would Distribute Arizona.**  
"I would gladly give Utah a share of Arizona," declared Representative Payne, the leader of the house. "Now, if we could only amend the bill still further, we would be rid of a troublesome problem." Payne admitted as a state, but if we could divide and distribute Arizona so as to rid ourselves of it I think I would be willing to see New Mexico made a state."

**No Tariff Revision by Treas.**  
It has been demonstrated often and conclusively that the tariff cannot be revised by treaties. Senators do not believe it, and it is always found that the demands of each senator for his section are such as to make the treaty worthless. Even the treaty with Newfoundland, an island whose products could not have seriously affected the interests of this country, was so torn to pieces by the conflicting interests of different senators and made so unequal in favor of this country as against the island that our officials will not want to send it to Newfoundland.

**Taft a Frequent Capitol Visitor.**

Secretary Taft is more frequently seen at the capitol than any other member of the cabinet. Some of the cabinet officers are never at the capitol save on state occasions. Secretary Taft calls on senators and representatives, on committees and is often seen on the floor of the senate conversing with senators on matters relating to his department. He believes in going after the legislation he wants.

ARTHUR W. DUNE.

## REFORMING BAD BOYS.

Denver Judge's Exhibition of Skill Before a Milwaukee Court.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver recently gave a practical demonstration of his methods in working with the boys of Colorado in the Milwaukee juvenile court. The Colorado judge was the guest of Judge Neelen during the juvenile court and sat with him on the bench, says a Milwaukee dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. After Berger Tengstad's record for truancy had been given and the father of the boy had declared that he was sent to school every day Judge Neelen asked Judge Lindsey if he wished to talk to the boy.

The little offender was a nine-year-old lad who had cried stormily and unceasingly from the moment his case was called, interrupting the testimony every few minutes with, "Please, judge, let me go; I'll go to school every day." Appeals and commands to him to stop crying were of no avail. He was evidently badly frightened.

"Come right up here while I talk to you," said Judge Lindsey, drawing the boy to his side. "Now, what's the matter? Scared?"

"Yes, sir," gasped the boy between sobs.

"What are you scared at?"

"Oh, I don't want to go to the reform school. I'll go to school if you'll let me go."

"Well, you know you will have to go to the reform school if you don't go to school. If the judge will give you another chance will you sure keep your word?"

"Oh, yes, sir; I'll go every day."

"On the square? You know a boy who doesn't keep his word isn't much good. Will you keep your word to the judge?"

"Yes, sir."

"Sure you won't throw him down?"

At the familiar phrase a laugh strove for mastery with the sobs and conquer. The idea was a new one to the boy, but it appealed to him, and he solemnly gave his word not to "throw the judge down."

"Will you shake on it?" said Judge Lindsey, and the compact was sealed. Then the judge asked the boy what he did when he "played hooky" and if he didn't know that boys that "played hooky" also "swiped things." The interested boy confirmed the judge in his ideas and finally admitted that he had "swiped things" once.

"What are you going to do about that now?" asked the judge.

"I guess I'll cut that out."

"Cross your heart?" asked the judge.

"Cross my heart," said the boy.

"Good. I knew you were a good kid when if you have done some pretty bad things. You know, I like you." And at this time the smiling lad was seated in the same chair with the little black-eyed man who is known by the boys of Milwaukee as the "leader of the gang," with the arm of the older "boy" close around the younger one, whom he understood. A minute later they shook hands again, the judge saying, with the ring of earnest sincerity in his voice, "Goodby, little man. I'm glad I met you."

## CALLING SECRETARY LOEB.

Aged White House Visitor Thought the President Used a Pistol.

The dislike that William Loeb, Jr., secretary to President Roosevelt, has for an electric bell accounts for an ingenious device used at the executive offices to notify him when the president wants him, says a Washington special dispatch to the New York Times. It consists of two wooden clappers. When Mr. Roosevelt wants his secretary he reaches a button, which by an electric device releases one of these wooden clappers, and it comes down on the other with a sharp, explosive report.

The other day a fine old gentleman who desired to see the president went the good will of the secretary by his quaint appeal for an interview, and Mr. Loeb told him to take a seat until the president would be at liberty.

As it happened, the old gentleman sat down under the clappers. He was tired and soon was in a doze. Suddenly the president called Mr. Loeb, and the clappers made a loud report. The old man jumped up as if he was shot.

"What was that?" he cried to Barnes, the chief secretary.

"That was only the president calling for Mr. Loeb," replied Barnes.

"My God, man!" cried the old man. "Does the president fire a pistol like that every time he wants Mr. Loeb?"

## General Nogi's War Poem.

Japanese papers recently brought to Victoria, B. C., by the Empress of India contain a poem written by General Nogi commemorative of the capture of Two Hundred and Three Meter hill. The poem follows:

How arduous must be the climbing of Nirvana's path!  
Extremes ambition expects to surmount  
greater difficulties  
Steel and blood covered the mountain; its  
very shape was changed.  
The whole world gazes in wonder on Nirvana.

## Straw Hats For Jackies In Tropics.

The navy department is considering a suggestion from the medical officers that officers and men on warships cruising in the tropics be supplied with wide brimmed straw hats, says a Washington special dispatch to the New York World. The surgeons say the regulation cap does not furnish sufficient protection from the tropical sun.

## Tattooing For Horses.

Tattooing of the horse is said to be a new fad which had its origin in Paris early in the present year. Prominent leaders of society in the French capital, it is said, have had their family coats of arms punctured into the sides of the horses, and the new craze is reported to have already spread throughout Europe.

## 'A STATE FOR SALE.'

Lincoln Steffens on Corruption In Politics.

## THE SYSTEM OF RHODE ISLAND.

How a Commercial Aristocracy Corrupted the Good American Stock of a State and Laid the Foundation of Its Present Financial and Political System.

"Aren't the people themselves dishonest?" asks Lincoln Steffens in an article in McClure's Magazine for February entitled "Rhode Island—A State For Sale." The "grafters" who batten on us say so. Politicians have excused their own corruption to me time and again by declaring that "we're all corrupt," and promoters and swindlers alike describe their victims as "smart folk who think to beat us at our own game." Without going into the cynic's sweeping summary that "man always was and always will be corrupt," it is but fair while we are following the trail of the grafters to consider their plea that the corrupt political system they are upbuilding is founded on the dishonesty of the American people. Is it?

It is in Rhode Island. The system of Rhode Island which has produced the man who is at the head of the political system of the United States is grounded on the lowest layer of corruption that I have found thus far—the bribery of voters with cash at the polls. Other states know the practice. In Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois and Pennsylvania "workers" are paid "to get out the vote," but this is only preliminary; the direct and decisive purchase of power comes later in conventions and legislatures. In these states the corruptionists buy the people's representatives. In Rhode Island they buy the people themselves.

The conditions are peculiar. As the Rhode Islanders say, their state is peculiar in many ways. But it is American. The smallest of the states, it is one of the biggest in our history. Poor in soil, it is rich in waterways, and the Rhode Islanders, turning early from agriculture to manufacture, made goods which they sent forth from their magnificent harbor to all the world in ships that brought home cargoes of wealth. One of the New England group of colonies, Rhode Island was founded as a refuge from the Puritan intolerance of Massachusetts. One of the "original thirteen states," it was the first (May 4, 1776) to declare its independence of Great Britain and the last (May 29, 1790) to give allegiance to the United States. So the American spirit of commercial enterprise and political independence has burned high in Rhode Island. There is nothing peculiar about that, and there is nothing peculiar about the general result of the corruption of the state.

Rhode Island is an oligarchy. But so were Wisconsin and Illinois and Missouri, and so are New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The oligarchy is the typical form of the actual government of our states. There is one peculiarity about the Rhode Island oligarchy, however. It is constitutional. The oligarchies of other states were grafted upon constitutional democracies. Rhode Island never was a democracy, and in that peculiarity lies the peculiar significance of this state to the rest of us.

Rhode Island has a restricted suffrage. Many a good American thinks that if we could "keep the ignorant foreigner from voting" and otherwise limit the suffrage to persons of property who would have a direct personal financial interest in government we then should have good government. Should we? Rhode Island can answer that question. Again, many "thinkers" have thought that it was the wicked cities with their mixed populations which have degraded and disgraced us and that if we could but devise some scheme of representation by which the balance of power could be given into the honest hands of the good old American stock out upon the healthy countryside we then should be saved. Rhode Island has such a scheme. The significance to the rest of us of the story of Rhode Island lies in the fact that its essentially typical condition was reached under extraordinary circumstances which some "leading citizens" in other states think would correct their evils.

"Leading citizens" have made Rhode Island what it is. They always have ruled there. I have called the state an oligarchy. It used to be an aristocracy. "Freeholders" and their eldest sons alone participated in the colonial government under the charter of Charles II., and after the Revolution, when all the other states adopted constitutions, Rhode Island went on under its royal charter of 1663 and an "unwritten constitution" till 1842. I cannot stop to describe this "landed aristocracy" in an American state. It is sufficient that it closed with the Dorr rebellion. The abuses were so intolerable that the people, the potent American people who have submitted to Croker, Quay, Grant and other despots, rose in open revolt.

The next experiment was a "commercial aristocracy." The constitution of 1842 "extended" the suffrage from holders of real estate to those who possessed of personal property. If they were native born, the "freeholder" was restricted, as before, to real estate holders till 1848, when personal property qualified a foreign born as well as a native voter. The "mob," which owned nothing and paid no taxes, was allowed to vote, but only upon registering four months before election and then not "upon any proposition to impose a tax or the expenditure of money." These registered voters, for ex-

ample, cannot vote for members of city councils.

The most effective restriction of the suffrage, however, was established in the constitutional scheme of disproportionate representation. The governor, elected by a majority (now by a plurality) of the voters of all classes, was made a "pure executive"; he has no veto. All legislative powers were lodged in the general assembly of two houses. The lower branch, the house of representatives, is limited to seventy-two members, no matter what the population may be, and while each town shall have at least one representative, no city may have more than one-sixth of the membership. This is undemocratic enough, but the senate, says the constitution, "shall consist of one senator from each town and city in the state."

Here is the crux of the situation. A town in Rhode Island is what is known to most of us as a township. There are thirty-eight "towns and cities" in the state. Their population in 1900 was 228,551. Of this total 36,027 lived in twenty towns. Thus less than one-eleventh of the people of the state elect more than five-tenths—a majority—of the senate. Providence, with 29,030 qualified voters, has one senator; Little Compton elected one one year by a unanimous vote of 78. There are fourteen such "towns" with less than 500 qualified voters; there are twenty with less than 2,000 each. Thus was the sovereignty of the state put into the hands of the "good old American stock out in the country."

What happened? The "best people" continued to rule. The "best people" of the period after the new constitution were manufacturers, but their fine old houses stand today as witnesses not only to their wealth, but also to a refined taste. There can be no doubt that they came as near forming a real aristocracy as commercialism can produce. They certainly were just the kind of men that many theorists say should have control of government. Well, they got control of Rhode Island. How? With money. Aristocrats though they were, they were business men first, and they went after the key to control in a businesslike way. They bought up the towns. The "best people" sent offers of bribes to the good people of the countryside, and the good people took the bribes and let the best people run the government. It was a commercial aristocracy that corrupted the American stock in Rhode Island and laid the foundation of the present financial and political system of corruption in the state.

## PITTSBURG PHIL'S FIRST BET

How Turf Plunger Bought a Dollar Pool and Cleaned Up Nice Sum.

Samuel Himes of Pittsburgh, who was selling pool when the late George E. Smith (Pittsburg Phil) was a lad and who sold him his first pool, is still in Pittsburgh and recently related the following anecdote about the noted turf plunger:

"I have often wondered what would have become of Smith had he not won that dollar combination from me, one which netted \$73. He was but a kid in the late seventies when he came into the White House, on Fifth avenue, where I was selling pools, and put up his dollar. He looked to me then, as I recall it now, as one who was just ready to quit if encouraged to do so. He did not seem to have his heart in his bet, and I have often thought that had he lost that dollar he might have gone back to the cork works and one who became the greatest of all plungers would not have been brought out. But he won the combination, and I shall never forget his face when he received the money. He never changed a muscle.

"Next day he had started a book of his own on that money. He ran a fifty cent book among the employees of the cork works and did so well that it was not long until he was out as strong as the best of us. You couldn't beat Phil at the horse game. Even when a kid making that little hand book he would tell you that you were trying to take his bet if you wanted a certain horse, but he would bet you. His judgment was of the best."

## Hen's Egg Nine Inches Long.

A. D. Wilbur of Catskill, N. Y., had a Cackin Hen that for several days had been laying double yolk eggs, says the New York World. Finally she laid one seven inches around by nine inches lengthwise and weighing five ounces. Wilbur supposed it to be another double yolk, but found on opening it that the outer shell contained only the white, while inside was another perfectly round egg with a hard shell, which contained the yolk. Poultry papers say this is the largest egg ever known.

## The Czar's War Song.

In my palace grand I sit thinking, an-cient, of you  
And the good old times you had (that's what I say),  
And the bombs are hard to dodge in spite of all that I can do.  
Though I try to cheer the family and be gay.

## CORUS.

Bang! Bang! Bang! The bombs are bursting  
Side step comrades, when they come—  
This excitement isn't much—we are getting just a touch  
Of the freedom in our own beloved home.

At the chapel door I stood when the first assault was made,  
And they hurled us with a dozen shells or more;  
That was only children's play to the dose we'll get to—  
For the simple life I'm praying for and o'er.

## CHORUS.

Bing! Ring! Ring! The bombs are bursting  
One might hear them at Cape Nome.  
Never mind our doubts and fears; let us give some help to cheer  
For the freedom in our own beloved home.

—William F. Kirk in Milwaukee Sentinel.

## PROHIBITION BANQUET

Leader of That Party Scores Alliance With Anti-Saloon League.

## ATTACKS ON HERRICK UNWARRANTED

James K. Hoyt of Cleveland Talks About Need of Business Man for Governor Now as Heretofore. Tribute to Ohio Governors.

Columbus, O., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Chairman F. E. McCarty of the Prohibition state committee is working on the program for the conference of party leaders to be held in this city Feb. 22. The conference will be followed in the evening by a banquet.

"It is probable," said Chairman McCarty to a reporter, "that the call for the state convention will be issued on that day."

"Then it is the intention of your party to hold a state convention?"

"Why, to be sure. Why do you ask that question?"

"Thought perhaps you might join the Anti-Saloon league fight on Herrick."

"Not much. We expect to profit by this fight on the governor. Thousands of temperance people, now affiliated with the old parties, in my opinion will see the folly of either of the old parties so far as temperance is concerned, and will take the logical, sensible ground and vote the Prohibition ticket. The solution of the saloon question does not lie in the defeat of Governor Herrick or the election of his Democratic opponent."

The prohibitionists, who really are the enemies of the liquor traffic from principle and not for money, do not see that the governor's conduct warrants malicious, slanderous and untruthful criticism.

James K. Hoyt, toastmaster of the McKinley day banquet given by the Tippecanoe club at Cleveland, sounded the formal demand that Governor Herrick be renominated.

"Cuyahoga county has a governor at last," said Mr. Hoyt. "And Cuyahoga has given the state a good governor. Because certain bigoted people are just at present complaining that the governor did not extend to them the veto power instead of exercising it himself is no reason why the governor should not be renominated and elected."

"I do not want to see Cuyahoga county discriminated against in the matter of two terms for a governor. I am in favor of the renomination of Governor Herrick. He is going to be renominated and re-elected. Dick Burton and Beidler are for him, and I am certain that Senator Foraker is for him. Back in 1898 Foraker made a speech in which he said he was for Bushnell because Ohio needed a business man as governor. We have a business man as governor now. Cuyahoga county has sent him to the governor's chair and proposes to keep him there."

## At the banquet of the Ohio League of Republican Clubs, held at Toledo, Governor Herrick in discussing "Ohio Governors" said:

"The time allowed me will not permit of even a brief allusion to each of my predecessors. I therefore must treat them as a composite Ohioan, possessing the American trait of measuring up to the responsibilities of the hour. Most of them came from the legal profession, but there were among the number newspaper men, manufacturers, bankers, merchants, soldiers and one physician. Were we to assemble the distinguishing qualities of these men into a composite biography it would be but a repetition of the story of the self-made heroes of American history, telling of the humble origin, the privations of youth, the earnest pathetic pursuit of knowledge and the determination to develop and make the best use of all the latent talents with which they were endowed. They were all of the vein and fiber of the common people. Theirs is the story of the life of the average American boy. The most conspicuous and representative of this American type was that colossal figure of our history, who, like Moses, led his people up to the land of promise, into which it was not given him to enter; the man whose memory we honor tonight—Abraham Lincoln in the biographies of these men I written the history of the state of Ohio. Whatever feelings any of us may have had in the past, I am sure that we all unite in the sentiment of respect—vea, of affection—for Governor Nash. Often, as I have looked into the record of his four years of service to the state I have been touched with the evidences of his painstaking care, diligence and conscientious devotion to duty. When I first came into office, knowing that Governor Nash was a poor man and that the condition of his health was such that he could not devote much time to his profession, it occurred to me to offer him an appointment which would not require much of his time and strength—such as membership on the board of managers of the penitentiary or Mansfield reformatory—and which would pay him a small salary believing this might be of assistance to him. In making the suggestion I coupled with it that of a trusteeship of the Ohio State university, as I thought possibly he might have some delicacy about accepting either of the other positions. His reply was very touching. He said: 'I would be glad to serve my state as a trustee of the Ohio State university, but my fellow-citizens have already so highly honored me that I could not now serve in a position to which a salary was attached.'

## Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—Some time since I was troubled with blotches coming out on my breast, of a scrofulous character, and my general system seemed to be out of order. I was induced to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. The first bottle drove the eruption away and I feel better every day. It is a splendid blood medicine—Henry S. Eldredge, Rochester, N. Y.

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY**  
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

## Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at public auction on the farm known as the Peter Stoner farm, 2 miles south of East Greenville and 1 mile northeast of Stanwood, on Tuesday Feb. 21, 1905, 2 horses, 8 head of cattle, 14 head of hogs, mower, hay tedder, rake, hay loader, plow, steel harrow, buggy, harness, collars, 8 bushels seed corn, hay by the ton, corn fodder by the bundle, corn, oats, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN E. LAUTENSCHLAGER.  
Clayton Brenner, Auct.  
Isaac Snavely, Clerk.

## AGUARANTEED CURE For PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded post-paid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

## MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb.	32
Creamery butter	37
Eggs, per dozen	35
Chickens, spring, lb.	15
Cabbage, per pound	2 1/2
Lettuce, per lb.	16
Onions, per peck	50
Potatoes, per bushel	60
Jersey Sweet Potatoes per peck	50

## Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb.	25 26
Eggs, per dozen	27
Chickens, live, per lb.	6-10
Chickens, spring, dressed lb.	12 1/2
Chickens, dressed	10
Cabbage, per doz	50
Potatoes, per bushel	45

## GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	\$1.15
Oats	82-88
Corn	55

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred	80
Straw, per hundred	55
Shelled corn, per bushel	7
Oats, per bushel	40
Corn	70
Hay, loose, per ton	\$10 \$11

Colonist Tickets to the West and Southwest, via Pennsylvania Lines.

February 21 and March 21, special one-way second class colonist tickets will be sold to points in the West and Southwest Territory via Pennsylvania Lines. For full particulars regarding fares, time of trains, etc., call on nearest Ticket Agent of those lines.

## RE-OPENING ROCK POINT.

Largest Pleasure Park in This Section

Under New Management.

Rock Point, on the Pennsylvania Lines, will re-open for the season of 1905 under new management and with improvements costing \$50,000. For outing parties, Sabbath School picnics and organized excursions, the new Rock Point will be a delightful resort for a day's pleasure. It is within easy reach of cities and towns of Pennsylvania and Ohio, from which trains over the Pennsylvania Lines run direct to the Park entrance. Dates for the exclusive use of the Park may be reserved in advance by consulting Geo. W. Weedon, District Passenger Agent, Cleveland.

## MARDI GRAS EXCURSIONS.

To New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets to New Orleans, La., Mobile, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., via Pennsylvania Lines, will be sold March 1st to 6th inclusive. Apply to ticket agents of Pennsylvania Lines for information about fares, time of trains, and checking baggage through to destination.

W.&L. E. Through Train to Pittsburgh  
Train No. 2, due at Massillon at 12:2 p. m., carries through Pullman and free reclining chair car, arriving at Pittsburgh at 4:15 p. m.

**EVEN IF**  
You had a  
**NECK**  
As long as this  
fellow and had  
**SORE THROAT**  
ALL THE WAY DOWN  
**Tonsiline**  
WOULD QUICKLY CURE IT.

Tonsiline is the greatest throat remedy on earth. Tonsiline cures sore throat of all kinds very quickly, and is a positive, powerful and effective cure for Sore Throat, Hoarseness and Quinsy. A small bottle of Tonsiline lasts longer than most any case of SORE THROAT. 25 and 50 cents at all druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

**COLLEGE**  
Duff's  
imparts a sound  
business education,  
giving young  
men and women  
a start in life, enabling  
them to earn a livelihood  
in the line of commerce.  
No summer vacation; enter at any  
time. Wm. H. Duff Pres., Pittsburg, Pa.